FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT OPENS IN GENEVA

LD071123 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 7 TASS -- The Geneva Conference on Disarmament (previously, the Disarmament Committee) opened its session here today. It is to discuss such important problems as termination of the race of nuclear armaments, prohibition of chemical weapons, prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation and many other issues that have been on its agenda for years.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries recently advanced new concrete initiatives directed at strengthening peace and international security. It is now up to the United States and its NATO allies to respond after they have seriously worsened the world situation by their actions.

Further Details

LD071642 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The work of the Geneva Conference on Disarmamanet should bear a concrete and constructive character and lead to the elaboration of practical measures to curb the arms race and bring about disarmament. This idea has been stressed persistently in all speeches at the session of the conference which opened here today.

In conditions where East-West dialogue on these questions has been frustrated the Disarmament Conference has assumed special responsibility as the sole multilateral forum on disarmament, declared President of the Conference Stanislaw Turbanski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasized in a telegram to the conference that its work was immediately related to the cause of strengthening peace and international security and that its participants should use the opportunity to make progress towards disarmament.

Mexican representative Alfonso Garcia Robles said that the people of the world were eagerly awaiting new international documents directed at preventing nuclear catastrophe from the Geneva forum. As Swedish representative Mai Britt Thorin put it, instead of freezing talks on disarmament it was essential to freeze nuclear weapons.

Speaking at the opening session,head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan stressed the responsibility of the United States for the current serious aggravation of the international situation and for the sharp heightening of military confrontation in Europe as a result of the deployment of New American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries.

The talks, whose aim was to limit and substantially to reduce nuclear armaments, have fallen a victim of the policy followed by the United States and other NATO countries. By 1981 Washington ended dialogue with the Soviet Union on questions of military detente which had been launched in the 1970s, and in 1983, after marking time for two years, it blasted away the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic armaments.

The speaker showed on concrete examples how the incumbent U.S. Administration, which has proved itself a determined opponent of dialogue and talks, is blocking also the possibility of conducting multilateral talks on key issues pertaining to the prevention of nuclear war and trying to turn the conference into a discussion club.

At the same time, Viktor Israelyan said, the conference has opportunities for serious work. The Soviet Union has together with other socialist countries put forward a broad package of concrete proposals and initatives towards enhancing peace and international security. They have already won the approval of the vast majority of states, including at the recent 38th session of the U.S. General Assembly. The socialist countries propose launching talks on preventing nuclear war as a matter of urgency. This includes the Soviet proposal for the nuclear powers to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states that they and the NATO countries should pledge not to use military force against one another, the freezing of nuclear armaments, and measures to prevent the arms race in outer space. As Yuriy Andropov recently pointed out, the implementaton of these proposals would seriously increase the degree of trust in Europe and elsewhere in the world. But what is needed to achieve agreement on all these issues is first of all the desire and political will to do this on the part of the United States and other NATO countries. It is in this that lies the opportunity for attaining success during the work of the Conference on Disarmament, the leader of the Soviet delegation said in conclusion.

Israelyan on Conference Aims

LD071958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] An international Conference on Disarmament opened today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. Delegations from 40 countries, including the Soviet Union, are taking part. They will discuss a wide range of questions directly connected with problems of limiting the arms race and preventing the danger of nuclear war. Before this important international forum started work our correspondent in Geneva met the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Viktor Livonovich Israelyan. This is what he had to say:

[Begin recording] The Soviet delegation has come with a precise and clear intention of aiming for agreement on the very broadest spectrum of disarmament questions on the agenda of the current session of the conference. In his replies to PRAVDA Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed that the Soviet Union is ready for talks -- honest talks, talks aimed at achieving mutually acceptable decisions on the most urgent questions of today -- primarily questions of preventing war, limiting the arms race, and disarmament.

The recommendations of the recently completed 38th session of the UN General Assembly also create a good basis for successful progress. As is known, it adopted very important decisions proposed on the initiative of the Soviet Union. These are a declaration on making nuclear war less likely and a decision on freezing nuclear arsenals and preventing the arms race in space. Appropriate documents, specific proposals, and draft treaties have been presented at the conference. Now it is up to our partners -- primarily the United States and their NATO allies, which for a period of many, many years have been blocking the talks both in bilateral channels and at the multilateral forum on disarmanent in the committee of the present disarmanent conference. [end recording]

Conference Chairman on Session

LD071137 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A lesson of the Conference on Disarmament -- the former Disarmament Committee -- is to open here today.

It is attended by representatives of all the five nuclear powers and militarily big countries of the world. Represented at the session on a balanced basis are the three principal political groups: the socialist, capitalist and non-aligned countries.

In the period between 1962 and 1977, the Disarmament Committee, being an important component element of the mechanism of international negotiations on the problems of arms limitation and disarmament, actively contributed to the drafting of a number of important documents, including the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other treaties and conventions.

But in recent years the committee made no progress because of the obstructionist policies of the USA and its main NATO allies.

It is necessary to end this stalemate, S. Turbanski, chairman of the conference (for February), representative of Poland, said to the TASS correspondent. The problems of averting nuclear war, stopping the nuclear arms race and taking practical disarmament measures should be put on the agenda as top-priority issues. Discussion of these problems assumes special importance today in view of a marked deterioration of the international situation as a result of the installation of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and intensification of U.S. militaristic policy in different regions of the world.

We welcomed with profound satisfaction the series of large-scale measures for improving the international situation, suggested by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov. After giving a principled assessment of Washington's policy he stressed the need for a serious dialogue on disarmament problems, the Polish representative said.

He recalled that the latest, 38th, session of the U.N. General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions on different aspects of disarmament. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries came up again with constructive initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. These initiatives will be discussed as basic issues at the Geneva forum.

To step up the talks, said the chairman of the conference, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between the group of socialist countries and the group of non-aligned and neutral countries. As was shown by discussions in the United Nations, there exists between them a wide-ranging coincidence of views on basic disarmament problems. Earlier, too, representatives of the two groups were seeking concretisation of talks and preparation of practical documents. There is no sense in endless discussions.

At the same time, S. Turbanski said, the USA and some other NATO countries should also display goodwill and readiness to resolve pressing international problems at the negotiating table. The present session of the Geneva conference will help find out the real intentions of those who talk much, especially in recent months, about their readiness to sit down at the negotiating table while doing nothing for this.

'PALLIATIVE' U.S. APPROACH TO ARMS TALKS HIT

PM071258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "What Is Impeding the Dialogue"]

[Text] In his replies to PRAVDA Yu.V. Andropov recalled the wide range of problems in which the United States and its NATO allies could immediately and practically respond to the readiness expressed by our country to hold talks and could act to improve the world situation and ameliorate Soviet-U.S. relations.

What is meant here?

Return by the United States and NATO to the situation prior to the start of the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles with the aim of achieving accord on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. No first use of nuclear weapons, following the example of commitments undertaken by the Soviet Union. Nonuse by NATO and Warsaw Pact countries of military force against each other. Prevention of an arms race in space. Reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. A nuclear arms freeze to subsequently limit and reduce them substantially.

This interpretation of the measures and steps awaiting resolution would concretely flesh out the statements and declarations from the West in favor of peace, would give them the requisite weight, and would create the necessary preconditions for serious talks.

If Washington and other Western capitals consider the above areas insufficient and wish to supplement them with other constructive recommendations, Moscow was and is ready to listen carefully to and examine all considerations on that score. It calls on the governments of the United States and its NATO allies to do this. The dialogue must be as concrete and detailed as possible, and not abstract. And the really key questions on which the temperature of the world's political climate depends should be examined.

At the same time, as speeches by ranking Washington spokesmen prove, when they are forced to speak on the topic of talks and dialogue their statements strike even seasoned Western political observers as hard to swallow. That was just how many West European commentators rated U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' arguments at the Stockholm conference that the existing borders in Europe are "artificial." How can confidence among states be strengthened at all with this apology for an "approach"!

The development of events is causing mounting alarm in broad U.S. political circles. An indicator of this is the resolution before Congress calling for withdrawal of the U.S. military contingent from Lebanon. West Europe is worried. Not for nothing does U.S. Under Secretary of State Eagleburger express sharp dissatisfaction with the position of the United State's West European allies. Public concern over the threat of war is being expressed in new actions and demonstrations in many areas of the antiwar struggle.

You would think that at a time when special levelheadedness and responsibility are required from statesmen and governments so as not to shake the foundations of peace still more, official Washington at least ought to refrain from complicating the situation, including in the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations. But that is not the Reagan administration's way. Its latest steps have aroused criticism even from those U.S. circles which until recently had refrained from statements.

The other day President Reagan signed a directive on activating a multibillion-dollar research program for developing space-weapons systems. And this despite appeals from a number of American scientists close to official Washington not to let the genie out of the bottle and not to launch a new spiral in the race for destructive arms. Certain types of antisatellite weapons have recently been tested in the United States.

The budget request submitted by the White House to Congres has aroused criticism both in the United States and in West Europe. Even conservative press organs like the British newspaper THE SCOTSMAN have been writing about the perniciousness of overblown U.S. military spending, mindful also of its destabilizing influence on the West European economy.

No less typical is the "basis" official Washington is trying to supply for these blatantly militarist actions. This was extensively commented on the other day at a press conference called by a senior White House staffer who -- as was clear from what he said -- had been instructed to provide "explanations" of the government's position in connection with the publication of Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions.

The "explanations" were all in one vein: Arms are they way to fruitful talks with the Soviet Union! However hard the journalists tried to clarify just what gives the Reagan administration grounds for thinking this way, they heard nothing intelligible or articulate. Nor could they, of course! The White House is resorting to deliberate deception of the public. Washington's wrecking of the Geneva talks as a direct result of this "strong-arm approach" is graphic evidence of that, if any such evidence is needed.

What has been said also explains the absence of any businesslike response in Washington to the Soviet Union's readiness, once again clearly expressed, to hold serious dialogue and talks with the United States on the basis of equality and observance of the principle of identical security.

Certain U.S. officials now allege that a certain level of consensus was reached at the Soviet-U.S. talks already held. But these speeches rebound on their authors. If they are true, why then did Washington begin siting new missiles in West Europe and wreck the aforementioned talks? And provide no opportunity to conclude them successfully? After all, the U.S. Government was repeatedly warned by the Soviet side that we do not hold talks for the sake of talks and will not pretend that there are no new missiles in West Europe targeted on us and our allies.

Thus Washington's sham palliative speeches on arms as "stimulus" to talks are designed for simpletons. Such speeches and the actions that follow them delude nobody, but complicate the situation and do nothing to promote dialogue and talks.

U.S. 'EXTREMELY UNRELIABLE' PARTNER AT TALKS

LD071802 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 7 Feb 84

["The Positions of 'a Caveman's Realism'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] February 7 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL recently asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan if he was prepared to renounce the Soviet-American SALT-1 treaty in order to remove the legal barriers to the fulfillment of his program of developing and deploying a large-scale anti-missile defense system.

In reply Reagan told the newsmen that it was best of all to start scrapping armaments after their uncontrolled buildup by the United States. The Americans would have to hold the finger on the trigger till the last of their days, the U.S. chief executive "reassured" them with a cowboy's logic typical of him.

As to the SALT talks, the President admitted bluntly, he had never been their special proponent.

This time he formulated his attitude to the U.S. treaty-based obligations in an understatement. Earlier he had, as is known, called them "basically faulty".

Over his three years in the White House the United States has violated a whole series of arms control agreements, signed by his predecessors, in a most flagrant manner. Washington has simply announced its renunciation of already coordinated accords on the plea of their "untimeliness", "the difficulties involved in their verification" and "infringements of U.S. security".

On Regan's initiative the United States has finally renounced the SALT-2 treaty which provided, incidentally, not only for limitations on strategic armaments, as the President claims, but also for their substantial reductions. In particular, the SALT-2 treaty envisioned that the Soviet Union was to reduce the number of its delivery systems for strategic armaments by ten per cent.

The U.S. Administration brushed aside the accords on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons and on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. By having started the deployment of new American missiles in West Germany, Britain and Italy, Washington has thwarted the talks on nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic armaments. Reagan has renounced conducting talks on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, on satellite-killer systems, on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean and other talks.

The United States is violating also those accords which it has not yet renounced.

The impression is that Reagan fully shares the standpoint of those so-called "realists with a caveman's mentality" in the United States who contend that "the gun is the best arbiter in international relations" and that "talks are just empty sheets of paper".

The lack of any continuity in U.S. foreign policy and Washington's disposition to sacrifice the vital security interests of its own people in the name of the political considerations of the moment give every reason to consider the incumbent U.S. Administration an extremely unreliable and irresponsible partner at any talks.

MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'ESCALATING' NUCLEAR THREAT

LD071549 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Touting vociferously its commitment to peace as a cover, the U.S. Administration is stepping up the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The news agency PROGRESS PRESSE AGENTUR reports from Bonn that the U.S. Army has initiated in strict secrecy the deployment of Pershing-2's in West Germany's Bavaria land. The U.S. base "Muna-Vald" in Strassnear Leipheim is being turned into a staging area for U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons.

The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, far from adding to European security, is escalating the nuclear threat in the continent.

Trying to tip the military balance in its favour, the United States forced the Soviet Union to take measures in response. As a result of the provocative actions of the Washington administration, the political climate has dramatically aggravated in Europe and the level of military confrontation has been stepped up.

Naturally, responsibility for the aggravation of the situation in Europe is shared with the Reagan administration in full measure by the governments of those NATO countries on whose territories Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are being deployed. As Yuriy Andropov points out in his replies to questions put by PRAVDA, the U.S. side itself has frustrated the Geneva talks and done much damage to Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

The Soviet Union has put forth a series of concrete proposals and initatives aimed at removing the nuclear threat, including the proposal that the United States should assume the obligation, as the Soviet Union did, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, in particular, offered the United States as a beginning the simple and at the same time efficient measure, namely, the freezing of nuclear armaments, with a simultaneous intensification of the efforts to achieve as soon as possible an agreement on their substantial limitation and reduction.

What is needed to achieve accord on all these and other measures is first and foremost the desire and political will of the United States and other NATO countries. The leaders of the U.S. Administration and their NATO allies, however, do not yet show any readiness to make the world in which we are living more secure. They just limit themselves to rhetoric, while relying on force and confrontation.

UK, FRENCH ARMS INCLUSION 'UNCONDITIONAL DEMAND'

PM071147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Growing Threat: The British and French Nuclear Forces in NATO's Plans"]

[Text] The numerous organs of the West's vast propaganda machine, usually occupying identical positions, differ to an amazing degree in their assessment of the British and French nuclear forces. This fact is highly noteworthy, insofar as the stubborn U.S. refusal to include these forces in the total balance of medium-range nuclear means in the European zone was one of the reasons for the collapse of the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The unfounded claims by official Washington, as well as by London and Paris, that the British and French nuclear potentials are supposedly meant only for national defense purposes, are independent, and in view of their limited size cannot -- according to their claims -- pose a threat to the USSR, are openly refuted by the enforced admissions in a number of U.S. and other NATO newspapers and by actual facts cited by military experts.

How can they talk about true independence if, as THE NEW YORK TIMES asserts, in the event of a large-scale war the British nuclear forces "would be immediately integrated within NATO." Doubts are being raised also about the independence of France's nuclear forces in, for example, a report prepared recently by the U.S. Congressional Research Service. "The fact of whether France does or does not refuse to participate in the NATO military organization has no serious significance," this document stresses. "The treaty that created NATO commits France to the same extent as the remaining signatory countries." C. Gellner, one of the report's authors, speaks about a probable "existence of a certain coordination or exchange of information during the selection of targets for the French nuclear weapons."

For this reason, and also because the French strike force is the world's third-most-powerful nuclear arsenal, it is, according to the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper, "an important factor in any war scenario in Europe." Finally, General Rogers himself, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, has declared that in the event of a war France would "very quickly" join its forces with the Atlantic alliance forces.

Revelations that sound like saber rattling -- nuclear sabers in this case -- can be heard from time to time during the discussion on differences of opinion. "France has a menancing nuclear arsenal," THE WASHINGTON POST proclaims. According to the newspaper's data, referring to top secret U.S. intelligence documents, the French nuclear missiles "are capable of destroying a minimum of 30 major Soviet cities." This factor, according to one U.S. military expert, "must always be borne in mind by the Russians." Thinly veiled threats can also be heard at times from the British Isles. Even some years ago a British Government "White Paper" pointed out that the British nuclear forces, being "an integral part" of NATO's nuclear potential, "are capable of inflicting such damage on the Soviet Union that the Soviet leadership must take them into account."

The Soviet Union cannot, of course, fail to take this into account. And so, guided by the interests of its own security and the security of its allies and friends, it quite naturally demands that the British and French nuclear forces be included in calculations to determine NATO's nuclear potential in Europe.

It is well known that the British and French nuclear means, targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, comprise a highly impressive force. They amount to 25 percent of NATO's nuclear potential in Europe and at present number over 200 delivery vehicles, including 162 missiles with 420-430 nuclear charges. Furthermore, each charge is 10 times more powerful than the U.S. atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

The British Navy has four nuclear submarines carrying 64 Polaris triple-charge ballistic missiles. Now they are being replaced by improved, six-charge missiles. The Conservative government has decided to replace the existing missile-carrying submarines with new, and more powerful submarines in the future and to purchase the Trident II missile for them from the United Sstates. This missile will be several times more powerful than Polaris in its range (11,000 km), its delivery accuracy (90 m), and the number and yield of its warheads (either 7 charges of 600 kilotons each or 14 charges of 150 kilotons each).

The modernization of the French nuclear arsenal is progressing at faster rates and this, in the words of Defense Minister C. Hernu, remains "the foremost of all foremost tasks." At present the French nuclear strike forces include 98 single-charge ballistic missiles (80 on board five nuclear submarines and 15 in silos on the Albion Plateau in the country's southeast), as well as 46 Mirage-IV bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

It is planned to bring into service a sixth nuclear submarine next year, which will carry the new M-4 missiles with a six-charge reentry vehicle, capable, so Paris has announced, of destroying an area of 350 km by 150 km. The M-4 will have a longer range of up to 4,400 km. It is planned to arm four of the first five nuclear submarines currently in service with these missiles in the future. Thus, the number of nuclear charges on French submarines will increase by between 80 and 176 units in 1985 and will grow even further in the early nineties, when the seventh submarine will enter service -- the first of a new generation of nuclear missile-carrying submarines.

As regards the ground-based component of the French strategic forces, all 18 S-2 missiles, with a yield of 150 kilotons, have been replaced by the improved S-3 missiles, each with a 1-megaton warhead and a range of fire exceeding 3,000 km. Measures are being taken to further strengthen the silos where these missiles are sited.

People in the West also draw attention to the forthcoming French development of the new, nuclear-capable Hades missile. Nor do they rule out that it could be armed with a neutron charge. Paris has officially announced that work will continue in 1984-1988 to "improve enhanced-radiation weapons" -- in other words, neutron weapons. The fire range of the Hades missile will exceed 350 km -- in other words, it will be treble that of its predecessor, the Pluton missile. This means that a Hades launched from eastern France will be able to hit targets on GDR and Czechoslovak territory.

The might of the third component of French nuclear forces -- the airborne component -- is also continuously increasing. Work is underway to reequip the Mirage-IV aircraft: From 1985 they will be equipped with nuclear air-to-surface missiles with a 200-km fire range. It is further planned to take into service new, improved Mirage-2000 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It is planned to order 165 such aircraft and a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. Announcing this, C. Hernu declared that "Mastery in the air is the key to modern warfare."

A similar process can be observed in Britain, too. The new Tornado fighter-bomber, also designed to carry nuclear weapons, is coming into service to supplement existing multirole aircraft. An additional squadron of such aircraft is already being formed. Furthermore, seven squadrons will be based in the FRG -- in other words, close to the borders of socialist community countries -- and two squadrons in the British Isles.

And so, according to Western experts' estimates, by 1990 Britain and France will have up to 1,200 nuclear warheads. According to WASHINGTON POST reports, by the same year "the French and British nuclear forces will have improved so much that their systems will be capable of destroying up to 2,000 enemy targets." The fact that enemy means the Soviet Union and its allies is openly discussed in London and Paris and, of course, in Washington. Nor are they making any secret of the fact that the strategic planning of all these three countries is based on a refusal to follow the USSR's example and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and on a widely publicized intention to surprise-launch those weapons.

"Defense Secretary Weinberger and I understand one another," French Defense Minister Hernu declared, speaking in support of his request, in particular, to increase military spending already at record levels. The French minister is free to advertise the mutual understanding with his transatlantic colleague. Quite different sentiments, however, are demonstrated by the broad circles of the European and world public. They clearly refuse to understand or trust the incumbent Pentago chief who, according to NEWSWEEK, simply "wants to ram down the throats" of the allies new weapons systems and who has played a far from insignificant role in fanning the nuclear-missile and other types of arms race and in wrecking the Geneva talks.

With a view to breaking the military equilibrium prevailing in Europe, Washington tried during these talks to leave the Soviet Union without any means to correspond to the British and French nuclear forces targeted on it. It was not to be!

In its pursuit of military superiority the United States, with the agreement of its NATO allies, started to site first-strike weapons in West Europe -- new U.S. missiles -- which made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks and has led to an increased threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has been forced to take countermeasures adequate to meet the threat that has emerged. Nevertheless, the USSR does not consider that the situation which has developed is irreversible.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has declared, if the NATO countries were to show readiness to return to the situation prevailing prior to the start of the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR would also be ready to do so.

Talks on reducing nuclear weapons both in the West and in the East are possible only on the basis of equality and identical security for the sides. This means, above all else, an unconditional demand that the British and French nuclear arms be taken into account on the NATO side. The Soviet Union must and will, under circumstances, possess the equivalent of these arms.

USSR INSTITUTE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON CDE TALKS

AU080808 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 7 Feb 84

["Common Sense Over Selfish Interests" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Feb (BTA corr) -- The convocation of the Stockholm Conference in the present-day alarming international situation is a positive act which betrays the striving of peoples to live in peace, said Prof Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute for the United States and Canada with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, in an interview for the B.T.A. correspondent. This authoritative forum will contribute to elucidating the viewpoints of the countries of the East and the West and with the existence of a good will it can make decisions contributing to easing tensions.

It should be kept in mind, said Prof Bogdanov, that American medium-range missiles are being deployed in Western Europe. This is an exceptionally dangerous step and we cannot pretend nothing has happened. These missiles are present, though invisibly, in the lobby of the conference.

The position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is clear. It is aimed at removing the causes for international tensions, Prof Bogdanov stressed. We proposed a whole program for building confidence and security, the basic aim of which is to avert a nuclear war. We would have resumed the Geneva talks, if the situation existing before the deployment of American missiles in Europe is restored. Of course, said Prof Bogdanov, everything depends on the common sense which must win over the selfish interests and on governments to take constructive and realistic decisions for the restoration of confidence between peoples.

EAST-WEST POSITIONS AT CDE CONFERENCE CONTRASTED

LD072244 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by G. Zubkov]

[Excerpts] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe, which has now opened, provides a broad field for the display of the goodwill of states in the interests of consolidating European and international peace. The Soviet leadership is convinced that possibilities exist for serious discussion and decisions on international problems, however actue and complex they may be. This was again pointed out in his speech in Bucharest by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. As is known, Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister of our country, headed a Soviet party-government delegation that visited Romania last week. His speech, to which I referred, was made at a meeting with the collective of the Bucharest 23 August Works. Neither putting hope in force nor rhetoric can make the world really safer, stressed Comrade Gromyko in this speech. A turning point is needed in such a policy from a policy of militarism and aggression to a policy of peace and international cooperation.

Confidence-building measures. This concept first appeared in the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Stockholm conference is called upon to continue the detente process as laid down in the provisions of the Helsinki act. It is not a simple matter to work out confidence-building measures, and the conference's work is naturally planned to continue for a long time.

So far, one thing is known: the conference participants are to report on the results of their work at the next meeting of the participant countries of the CSCE in November 1986 in Vienna. The delegations now are defining the range of problems, questions, and specific measures for strengthening confidence and security, on which the further work of the conference will be based.

The tense international situation obliges the participants to do everything possible to make the European political climate more healthy. This is what the Soviet Government thinks and this is how it is acting. The CPSU, even in the present acute situation, is not retreating from the program of peace adopted by its congresses. This is stated in the election address of the CPSU Central Committee published on 4 February. The Soviet Union wants the confidence-building measures that the Stockholm conference has to work out to be on a large scale, such as an obligation by the nuclear states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; such as an obligation not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other -- not to use force. In his recent replies to questions from PRAVDA, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed that if the NATO countries agree to the proposal by the Warsaw Pact members not to use military force against each other, this would considerably raise the degree of trust in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union feels that the Stockholm conference should also discuss such measures as ridding Europe of chemical weapons, reducing military expenditure, and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe.

There is a noticeable tendency on the part of the United States and its NATO allies to substitute negligible, narrow, technical measures for these large-scale measures for discussion. The NATO proposals often amount only to an attempt to obtain more information about our armed forces. The achievement of successful results at the Stockholm conference, said Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko when addressing the conference, would strengthen the belief that detente in Europe has a good reserve of vital energy. It is known that forces exist that wish to celebrate the funeral of detente, but the peoples value the benefits that detente brought in the seventies. It must not die, for it represents the people's longing for peace and life.

UNESCO'S FUNDING, WORLD ROLE; U.S. WITHDRAWAL

PM071227 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 p 3

[Interview in Paris with Yu.M. Khilchevskiy, USSR permanent representative to UNESCO, by A. Ignatov, APN correspondent, under the rubric "Topical Interview": "Washington Versus Everybody" -- date unspecified, first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] "Together with the overwhelming majority of UNESCO states, we support the activity of the organization you head for the good of peace and international cooperation. The strengthening and development of this cooperation is taking on special importance at a time of mounting tension," Yu.V. Andropov's reply to the UNESCO director general's letter says.

At the editorial bureau's request A. Ignatov, APN's own correspondent in Paris, interviewed Yu.M. Khilchevskiy, USSR permanent representative to UNESCO.

Question: How is UNESCO's program financed?

Answer: Each UNESCO member is obliged to make a financial contribution based on the country's economic potential and the size of its population. This system, established from the first days of the organization's existence, is identical to the system for financing the United Nations, everyone agrees with it.

Question: However, in statements by the bourgeois news media finances are indeed one of the themes for the attacks on UNESCO and its secretariat. Here in Paris we often read about the UNESCO bureaucracy and its excessive expenditure. And the Americans in general think that they pay too much: one-quarter of the budget.

Answer: In 1984-1985, that is for 2 years, the UNESCO budget amounts to $374.5 million. A gigantic figure? True, the money could be spent more economically. But the scale of the work carried out by UNESCO is enormous too. As for the U.S. contribution, a significant portion returns to the United States as a result of recomputations, equipment purchases, and payments to transatlantic experts. The Soviet Union contributes roughly 13 percent. Basically the organization's functioning is paid for by the developed countries, and that is natural. And the group of developing countries, of which there are now more than 120 in UNESCO, pays 11-12 percent of the budget.

Question: So in your view the resources provided by the United States are not so great after all? Can the organization get by without them?

Answer: The U.S. refusal to pay its dues will of course create definite difficulties. But let us not dramatize the situation. All the more so as Washington has stopped payments once already, in 1974-1975, when it was dissatisfied with the attitude of most UNESCO members toward its ally level. But later it backtracked.

Question: So what then is the reason for the threats from the White House?

Answer: Essentially, Washington does not like everything that the international organization does on the questions of education, science, and culture. For instead of a group of intellectuals from a couple of dozen Western countries -- the way UNESCO was at the end of the forties -- today it unites the entire world. With the arrival in its ranks of the socialist and, later, the developing countries the notion of what UNESCO should concern itself with has gradually changed. Problems linked with passing on to all humanity the achievements in education and culture achieved by the most advanced countries have come to the forefront of its work. The progressive development of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Oceania can only be ensured in conditions of peace. Naturally, UNESCO has stepped up its efforts to create a more favorable international climate and to coordinate the all-around cooperation of scientists, educators, teachers, and cultural figures.

Question: But is there really any "sedition" in this?

Answer: Of course not! Moreover, the UNESCO Charter states: "Thoughts of war arise in people's minds, therefore the idea of defending peace must be instilled precisely in the consciousness... In order to maintain human dignity it is necessary to widely disseminate culture and education among all people on the basis of justice, freedom, and peace... Peace must be created on the basis of mankind's intellectual and moral solidarity..."

Question: Fine words!

Answer: At any rate they are topical today too. But it is not so much these concepts themselves that do not suit Washington as their interpretation by the international public. Peace, education, culture, news -- all these problems are today resolved in UNESCO not in the American, British, or, incidentally, the Soviet way, but in the way that the majority want. Figuratively speaking, Washington and the West as a whole have long since ceased to be UNESCO's controlling stockholders. The U.S. Administration does not venture to say this out loud. But it is also beyond coming to terms with this reality. Hence the two "arguments" used by the Reagan administration: the dollar and the stick.

Question: But surely the greatest part of the organization's expenditure is tied to projects concerning the Third World? Is, therefore, the withholding of dues aimed primarily at the interests of the developing countries?

Answer: Just so, since UNESCO's activity is primarily linked to giving aid to these countries.

Question: And there are also charges of "politicization" here, that the organization is not minding its own business in discussing the problems of peace and disarmament?

Answer: This is camouflage. A cover for blackmail.

Question: But is not UNESCO actually debating questions linked to peace and disarmament?

Answer: Of course it is. But within the sphere of its competence and no more. And could this organization really conduct theoretical "sterile" arguments on science or culture when it has to resolve practical problems, proceeding from the interests of the states which these problems concern in the first place? As in the United Nations, each of the organization's members, irrespective of its "clout," has one vote. And in its own way the general line comprises the demands, needs, and policies of each of the 161 countries. It is understandable that UNESCO should be an arena of battle, and not some apolitical swamp.

Question: The Western newspapers write about some "automatic majority aimed against them..."

Answer: That sounds simply insulting, above all for the young sovereign states. Incidentally, the imperialist ulterior motive behind the U.S. stance has also been noted by the French public, who are unhappy with the U.S. Government's decision.

Question: Does it appear that UNESCO is being undermined by the U.S. refusal to accept the changes that have taken place in the world, changes brought about by the emergence of an entire system of international and multifaceted cooperation that is independent [nepodvlastnyy] and thus not to the White House's liking?

Answer: Yes, although the blow is aimed at UNESCO, the bottom line is that its effects will be felt in other international organizations too. The world, however, is not the way that the White House wants to see it. It is no accident that no allies have followed Washington's lead.

Question: But are there not contradictions in UNESCO between the interests of the socialist countries and the developing countries, as is sometimes written in the West?

Answer: The socialist countries energetically supported the developing world in its struggle against cultural imperialism. The colonial legacy in people's minds that cultivated the idea of the subject people's inferiority is being eliminated with difficulty even after they gain political independence. All the more so since the young states are coming up against the monopoly of bourgeois ideology and information. As an example I will say that two-thirds of all the news in the Third World countries is supplied by four Western press agencies: UPI and AP of the United States, REUTER of Britain, and AFP of France. But the public grouped around UNESCO upholds the thesis that the rights of individuals can only be defended and realized by implementing the rights of peoples. This obvious and sensible idea enrages Western ideologies, who try with the help of slander campaigns about the violation of human rights to steer the discussion on this topic within the UNESCO framework away from the main point and onto secondary points. And thereby to defend themselves against justifiable accusations of exploitation, racism, and the cultivation of injustice.

Question: Does that mean you see no shortcomings in UNESCO's work?

Answer: No, we are not idealizing this organization. It has a lot to do in order to eradicate shortcomings in its practical activity. For example, to represent the member states more objectively and universally in its apparatus. To utilize better the valuable experience of the colossal transformations which the socialist countries have brought about in the sphere of culture. To devote greater attention to young people.

Question: And what does UNESCO do for young people?

Answer: Last April the organization held a conference on questions of youth education in a spirit of peace and mutual understanding. A noble idea fully according with UNESCO's principles. To prevent war at the level of the consciousness is the organization's duty. Just as it is to promote the spread of literacy and the training of specialists. These are all problems that are handled every day here at Place Fontenoy, problems that Washington wants to interfere with.

Question: How does UNESCO's future look today?

Answer: Optimistic. I believe that this year, which promises to be quite complicated, the main thing for the organization is to maintain and strengthen its innate spirit of unity founded on mutual respect and consideration for all states' interests and subordinate to the main task of continuing UNESCO's normal activity in the interests of peace and the development of cooperation.

USSR ENVOY TO UN ON WEST'S ECONOMIC 'SABOTAGE'

LD080720 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 8 TASS -- The deputy permanent representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, Vladimir Plechko, has denounced attempts by representatives of major Western countries to sabotage progressive activities to restructure economic international relations. Addressing on Tuesday the session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), he pointed out any assertions that all was calm in international economic relations were completely false. There was still a mounting international economic and financial crisis manifested by the financial situations of the developing countries whose debt amounted to 810 billion dollars. No sign of downward trend in the financial difficulties of the developing world was in sight, he pointed out.

Africa, he went on, suffered from a severe food shortage problem while some Western countries tried to control prices of food and destroyed vast amounts of food to that end. He characterised this "antihumanitarian situation" as indication of the hypocrisy of those states that advocated a free market.

Soviet representatives believed that an appraisal of the charter of economic rights and duties of states would enable a restructuring of the international economic relations. He proposed that a comprehensive review of the realisation of that document be included as a priority item for the regular summer session of ECOSOC for 1984.

SPEAKERS AT WFTU CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW CITED

LD071608 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- Transnational corporations bear the responsibility for the aggravation of the international situation and worsening of the position of the working people. They merge with militaristic circles, with NATO apparatus, increase their influence on executive and legislative power. This was said by secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR Vitaliy Provotorov. He spoke at the ninth meeting of the Commission on Transnational Corporations of the World Federation of Trade Unions which opened today in Moscow. Taking part in the meeting are prominent leaders of trade union organisations from dozens of countries, as well as representatives of trade union organisations from the USA, Finland and Japan that are not affiliated with the WFTU. The meeting is devoted to questions of consolidating united action of the working people in the struggle against transnational corporations.

Chairman of the Commission Alan Stern in his speech pointed out that the aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration threatens with nuclear catastrophe, aggravates international relations, militarises the economy, leads to a great increase of the military budgets which engulf a billion dollars a day. Large monopolies profit from this. The inflation of military expenditures is a heavy burden on the working people. Their economic and social position worsens, unemployment increases.

Alan Stern noted that the commission he heads promotes the consolidation of ties and united action of trade union organisations in the framework of one transnational corporation which has subsidiaries all over the world and also promotes the rallying of trade union organisations in the struggle for their rights.

Alan Stern set out the commission's programme of further actions for coordination of the struggle of the working people for the improvement of their economic and social positions.

The morning meeting of the commission closed at that. The commission's meeting will last for two days.

ZORIN CONDEMNS U.S. VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LD071346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Our correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

[Shishkovskiy] In the Palais des Nations in Geneva, the 40th session of the UN Human Rights Commission has opened, with the participation of delegations from more than 130 different countries, mass nongovernmental organizations, and national liberation movements. In connection with the beginning of this important international forum, we asked Valerian Aleksandrovich Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, to express his ideas about the basic problems on the agenda.

[Zorin] The commission is now discussing a number of basic questions concerning the observance of human rights. This refers primarily to massive and crude violations of human rights in various parts of the world.

All now know that in such parts of the world as the Near East, particularly in Lebanon and the territory occupied by Israel with the connivance of the United States, in southern Africa, where the Republic of South Africa is blatantly flouting all the principles of the United Nations in implementing its aggressive action against the people of Angola, and finally in such parts of the world as El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the little island of Grenada, which was seized by force, in all these places, there are flagrant instances of breaches of human rights and the nonobservation by the United States and those who support it of the principles of the United Nations and the observation, preservation, and consolidation of human rights. This commission will, of course, as a first priority, discuss these questions connected with crude, massive violations of human rights.

This session of the Human Rights Commission, the 40th one, comes after the General Assembly, at which important decisions were made on these problems. The socialist countries and the developing countries are vitally interested in having the commission, in the spirit of the UN General Assembly decisions, provide assistance to those peoples who are waging the struggle for their rights, aiding them in implementing their right to national self-determination and the preservation of their independence and liberty, and against attempts by the United States to impose regimes on them by force. The Soviet delegation, naturally, like the delegations of the other socialist countries and also of the developing countries, will strongly object at the session to such attempts. We hope for full support for this just position, of which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has spoken, as did the recent address of the Central Committee of our party, stressing that power of the rich, the omnipotence of the monopolies, social oppression, the oppression of nationalities, economic crises, and chronic unemployment, the despair of the homeless and moral degradation -- these are the realities of the so-called free society, the incurable vices of historically-doomed capitalism.

USSR PROTESTS RFE, RL REPORTERS AT OLYMPICS

LD060009 Hamburg DPA in German 1407 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 5 Feb (DPA) -- Reporting by the Munich-based American Radio Free Europe [RFE] and Radio Liberty [RL] stations from the Olympic winter games in Sarajevo is in jeopardy.

Vitaliy Smirnov, Soviet member of the International Olympic Committee [IDC], told DPA that the USSR National Olympic Committee has lodged a protest with the IOC against the accreditation of reporters from Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

PASTUKHOV ON PROSPECTS OF NEW REAGAN TERM

PM080933 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Feb 84 p 3

[Political observer Nikolay Pastukhov article under the rubric "View of Events": Playing Militarist Roulette"]

[Text] And so the head of the Washington administration Ronald Reagan has announced officially that he wants to stay in the White House for a second term. In a statement carried on U.S. television he declared bombastically that his decision was dictated by the desire "to complete the work" started more that 3 years ago. The general outline of the 1984 U.S. election campaign has thus been decided: R. Reagan is again running for President on behalf of the Republican Party, while on behalf of the Democratic Party there are eight individuals. The Democratic Party Convention, which opens in San Francisco 16 July, will definitively determine the party's candidate, while the decision of the Republican Party Convention in Dallas 20 August is practically a foregone conclusion. The date of the presidential elections, and also of elections to the Congress and local organs of power, is 6 November.

And so the United States is entering a period when candidates will fight rhetorical battles at meetings and in front of television viewers, and secret mechanisms for mutually discrediting one another will be brought into play. During the Nixon administration the "Watergate scandal" surfaced, and recently another scandal came to light -- the theft from J. Carter's safes of sercret papers which the Republican candidate used with such skill to his advantage. It is no accident that the U.S. press dubbed this operation "Reagangate" -- using a single word which speaks volumes. It is possible that this new scandal, which Washington is trying so hard to suppress now, will surface again during the election campaign and will become the theme of a sharp duel between the Republican and Democratic presidential nominees.

Whatever happens, even now more and more facts are coming to the surface of U.S. political life which testify to the unscrupulousness of the Reagan administration which -- as Senator G. Hart has said recently -- has obviously forgotten the lessons of "Watergate" inasmuch as infringements of the law and unethical conduct have become quite an acceptable phenomenon for the administration. Senator G. Hart, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, went on to say: "To date serious charges of infringements of the criminal code, of unethical conduct, or abuse of official position have already been leveled against almost 50 high-ranking members of the Reagan administration." According to him, at least 10 figures who had held high-ranking posts in the present administration have either been sacked or have resigned as a result of charges of serious transgressions brought against them." [quotation marks as published] Figures such as the presidential counselor, director of the CIA, attorney general, secretary of the Navy, and others of the same rank are involved in unscrupulous machinations, G. Hart emphasized.

Thus, Counselor to the President E. Messe set up a Californian businessman in a cushy job for a bribe of $60,000; W. Smith, whom Meese is to replace shortly in the post of attorney general, has broken the law by evading tax payments. CIA cheif Casey and P. Thayer, the deputy head of the Pentagon who was forced to resign recently, have been involved in shady financial deals on a large scale. R. Reagan's close friend, USIA Director C. Wick, has illegally taped telephone conversations with politicians with the aim of using the tapes subsequently to blackmail or discredit them. I should also be added that practically the entire close entourage of the present White House incumbent is mixed up in "Reagangate."

"This kind of service record," G. Hart declared, "shows up these officials' scornful attitude to the American people...Ronald Reagan may blame the sharply increasing budget deficits -- brought about by his own policy -- on Congress, he may blame the failures of his foreign policy on other countries, but he has only himself to blame for the ethical problems existing within his administration." The senator stressed that leaders should be in power "who do not utilize their participation in government for personal gain but are concerned for the welfare of the country."

What unfinished "work" that he is so full of zeal to complete during a second term as President was R. Reagan referring to on television? Maybe he is more concerned about the working people than about himself and his entourage? No way. There is evidence that the United States is experiencing serious economic and social difficulties increasingly acutely. Despite a certain upturn in market conditions, unemployment remains at a critical level and the position of farmers is deteriorating sharply. According to Brookings Institute findings, while 78 percent of the people who were made redundant received assistance in the crisis year of 1975, it is now only 45 percent. The number of people living below the poverty line has increased by almost 3 million and now totals 35 million -- or 15 percent of the country's population, the highest level in the past 17 years.

The state of the U.S. economy and the deterioration of the working people's position under the Reagan administration -- these were the topics at the focus of attention at the recent 15th convention of the AFL-CIO labor union federation, which has a membership of some 15 million. The convention revealed the working people's profound dissatisfaction with their lot and was marked by a condemnation of the reactionary, antipopular domestic policy of R. Reagan's administration which even the federation's rightist leadership was forced to take into account. In its resolution the convention declared that the privations the working people are experiencing as a result of loss of jobs, lower pay, and unjust taxation are the "result of the Reagan administration's catastrophic economic policy, the policy which has engendered the deepest crisis since the Great Depression of the thirties."

At the same time, Washington is burning up unprecedentedly large sums of money in the arms race. In the first 6 months of 1983 alone, arms production increased by more than 11 percent in the United States. And the new fiscal year in the United States has begun with colossal appropriations for military purposes totaling more than $300 billion. The plans for the sharp buildup in military spending "absolutely do not correspond" to the country's interests, Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives has declared. "Americans," he said, "do not feel more secure as a result of spiraling military appropriations. On the contrary, they are even more alarmed." Speaking during the Senate Armed Services Committee hearings where Pentagon chief Weinberger was submitting his department's budget, Senator Edward Kennedy described the military department's appropriations as "inflated and stunning." The buildup of expenditure for military purposes, he pointed out, does not signify the country's strengthened security. Ultimately it is Americans who are the losers. The simultaneous buildup of military appropriations and sharp cuts in, or the complete elimination of, social programs are extremely difficult to justify, Ronald Dellums, member of the House Armed Services Committee, declared during similar hearings in that committee.

This is the sort of "work" that R. Reagan has been doing for the past 3 years and that he intends to continue if reelected to the post of President! And his track record in the international arena? He has turned West Europe into a nuclear and chemical weapons dump, mounted on aggression against Lebanon and Grenada, he is waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Kampuchea, interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador and Chad, and organizing militarist provocations in the Far East, in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

True, the head of the Washington administration is now, during the election campaign, trying to tone down his speeches in order to mislead the people in the United States who will go to the ballot boxes. He is even talking about some kind of "dialogue" with our country. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov gave a fitting reply to this rhetoric in his replies to PRAVDA's questions. He said in particular: "There is no need to convince us of the usefulness and advisability of dialogue. But dialogue must be conducted on equal terms and not from a position of strength, as R. Reagan is proposing."

It should be noted that even in America there are quite a few people today who are gradually discarding the blinders of Philistine thinking and are beginning to make a realistic assessment of Washington's demagoguery. The Reagan administration has failed to convince not only the Soviet Union but even the United States' NATO partners of its feigned desire for peace, writes NEWSDAY. Reagan's policy and his sharp attacks on the USSR have led to the establishment of a cold war atmosphere, THE NEW YORK TIMES remarks. It would be much more reassuring for Americans, Russians, and the rest of the world if he took real steps toward strategic arms limitation and reduction, ratified SALT-II, and concluded a treaty banning the deployment of nuclear arms in space, and also a treaty imposing a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

It is time for Washington to eliminate from its policymaking the ways of Las Vegas where millionaires gamble away at roulette. Incidentally, they are just starting a new game of roulette -- the election campaign.

SOBOLEV VIEWS OPPOSITION TO REAGAN BUDGET

LD061357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] Reports from the United States show that the election struggle has already occupied the main place in the country's internal political life. The draft federal budget for the year 1985, which has been sent to Congress by the President, is currently being subjected to fierce attacks by representatives of the Democratic Party. I have asked my colleague, Vitaliy Sobolev, to call us about the way this draft is being evaluated by American political figures:

[Sobolev] The draft budget has found itself at the center of the Democrats' attacks because the figures it contains reflect the entire policy of the Republicans' administration both at home and abroad. The general appraisal made by the opposition of the draft is sharply negative. For example, this is what Byrd, the leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, had to say: The administration has again asked for a gigantic increase in military expenditure, having at the same time cut spending on public health, education, and assistance for the elderly and for children. Exon, another senator, called the draft budget senseless and pernicious.

Of course, the emotions of the Democratic congressmen are explained not by the fact that they hold passionate sympathies for the poor and that they are indignant about the appetites of the military-industrial complex. They are fighting for power and they need the votes of the electorate. And they are banking on the fact that the average American generally is frightened of finding himself without a job and of being drawn into a nuclear war on account of President Reagan's militarist course.

Many public opinion polls are being taken in the United States now, and it is the results of these that suggest to the Democrats where the Republicans' weak spots are to be found.

Critics of the budget therefore recall the truly colossal figures that are characteristic of America's social problem. The figures are particularly striking because one is dealing with the wealthiest country in the capitalist world, which to a large extent lives on the resources and the labor of peoples of many other countries. Nevertheless it is incapable of showing concern for its own citizens who are starving, homeless, and unemployed.

During the time President Reagan has been in power, the black congressmen are now observing, the number of poor Americans has risen by 5 million people. People in this category now comprise approximately one-seventh of the U.S. population. And the new budget means that the proportion of them will continue to rise. But critics of the administration's financial policy are thinking not only of the mass voters from the strata of the poor. They point out that this policy also harms the interests of the employers, for it leads to constant and rapid growth in the state debt as a consequence of the huge budgetary deficits. Year by year these deficits have been amounting to approximately $200 billion. This means that during the time Reagan has been in the White House, Senator Exon stressed, the country's state debt may well reach the astronomical sum of $2 trillion, exceeding by almost three times the income side of the next budget. If the interest alone on this debt now takes out of the Treasury more money than is spent on education, health, and social grants, then in future a situation may well arise in which the American taxpayers will be working in the main to pay off their country's debt.

At the same time it is worth recalling that the present administration's military program will cost approximately the same amount: $2 trillion. That is to say, America is getting into debt for the sake of satisfying the appetites of the military monopolies and the Pentagon. So no matter how the representatives of the administration try to prove that the interests of American society and the military-industrial complex coincide, the facts prove irrefutably that the opposite is the case. In the election struggle, therefore, the Democrats are sharply criticizing the arms race that has been launched by the White House and are advocating cutting military expenditure.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES NOTED

LD072240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by G. Zubkov]

[Text] Intercontinental MX missiles, Trident submarines, B-1 and Stealth bombers, and cruise missiles -- these are the main weapons on which the money asked by the U.S. Administration from the Congress will mainly be spent. The U.S. military appropriations in the next financial year, which starts on 1 October, will exceed $313 billion. This became known last week from the draft federal budget that President Reagan has sent to the U.S. Congress. How does the President justify such huge military spending? This is stated in the message that is being enclosed together with the draft budget: to increase the U.S. military potential to the necessary level. How this necessary level is being dictated is also known: The U.S. Administration's desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

All this, as you realize, is necessary to Washington to consolidate peace and reduce the number of weapons. Yes, that is exactly what Weinberger, the U.S. defense secretary, has stated in his annual report that was also sent to Congress.

According to the secretary of defense, in order to preserve peace, it is necessary to be ready to use force and to use it successfully. Unfortunately, there is nothing new either in these peacemaking pharisaical statements nor in the actual militaristic course of the United States.

In order to conduct a serious dialogue with our country -- this desire was recently stated many times by U.S. leaders -- it is necessary to take a course toward understanding and considering mutual interests instead of the cult of confrontation and force.

U.S. 'DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN' INCREASING WORLD TENSION

LD071323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] A year ago, on 8 February 1983, the Reagan administration launched the so-called program for democracy and public diplomacy. This derived directly from Reagan's notorious speech in Westminister in June 1982 when he declared a new crusade against the forces of peace, socialism, and national liberation. The officially stated objective of this program was, and I quote, to strengthen the infrastructure of democracy in the whole world. The events that followed showed that hidden behind this obscure formula are the U.S. attempts to impose upon the rest of the world the American way of life which is considered across the ocean -- and with imperial arrogance -- to be the only possible and obligatory way.

For this objective, the program envisages training the police and security apparatus in other countries' infiltrating parties, the trade union, and student organizations, bribing politicians and party workers. In short, all these subversive activities which until then the U.S. special services would have rather conducted in secret, now were almost proclaimed to be state policy, and a norm of interstate relations. They are hypocritically accompanied by talk about the unextinguishable torch of freedom, the undying ideals of democracy, and the like.

At the same time, in the framework of the program, a world-trade propaganda campaign has been launched. Its objective is to set world public opinion against the Soviet Union, the Soviet military threat, and to present a distorted view of real socialism and the national liberation movement. In this psychological attack on world lies, slander, nonadmissions, and appeals to various political places, including the master of the White House. Such are the main aims of the authors of the program for democracy and public diplomacy.

Over the past year, it has acquired a quite clear outline. The so-called national fund in support of democracy has been set up, which in practice is a channel for financing antigovernment forces to other countries. In the framework of the program there are 44 specific subversive projects under way. A psychological war is being waged -- and on a truly American scale -- against Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cuba, Afghanistan and other countries that do not wish to be subordinated to U.S. diktat. All these intrigues, of course, do not pass by without a trace. The chief outcome from them is the growing tension in the world.

But the question is: Has this program enhanced the authority of the United States? Has the number of supporters of American values grown round the world? This can hardly be the case. No amount of ideological subversion, of most pointed propaganda methods can conceal the true aims of the aggressive policy of the United States. This policy can be plainly seen in the saturation of Europe with Pershings and cruise missiles, in the tragedy of Grenada, and in the air raids over Lebanon. This is the face of American democracy. This is Washington's heavy boot diplomacy.

IKLE STATEMENTS ADVOCATE 'MILITARY SUPERIORITY'

LD070932 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 7 TASS -- Strategic armaments build-up programmes, which are being implemented by the Reagan administration, are aimed at attaining military superiority over the USSR. This is borne out by statements of the U.S. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Fred C. Ikle at a press conference here.

Advocating the further growth of the U.S. nuclear arsenal, the Pentagon official openly motivated these calls by the allegation that the United States had not yet attained superiority in the nuclear field. In this connection, he advertised in every way the programmes to develop and produce new intercontinental "MX" and "Midgetman" ballistic missiles, "B-1" strategic bombers and "Trident" nuclear-powered submarines which are envisioned in the draft federal budget for fiscal 1985.

CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM PROBLEMS NOTED

LD071921 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 7 TASS -- Failures continued to beset the U.S. space shuttle Challenger on a mission aloft. Some time after the crew had launched an Indonesian communications satellite, called Palapa B-2, contact with it was lost. Seven hours after its separation from the orbiter, radars of the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) pinpointed it in an orbit whose parametres differed sharply from those of the desire flight path. According to a spokesman for Hughes aircraft, the company which had manufactured the satellite, its use now did not appear possible.

The Indonesian Government issued a statement, expressing deep disappointment about the actual loss of Palapa B-2, estimated to be worth 75 million dollars. The satellite was intended to ensure communications in the territory of Indonesia as well as with Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Brunei and Papua-New Guinea.

Another communications satellite, Westar VI, which belonged to the American company Western Union, suffered a similar mishap earlier when faults in the propulsion unit prevented its insertion into the right orbit. The loss of a "target", which was to be used in practicing the spaceship's maneuvers during approaches to satellites, was another major failure during the current Challenger mission. The plastic container with a metallic coating, which was to serve as the "target", snapped during an attempt to fill it with nitrogen.

An ABC television correspondent reported from the Lyndon Johnson manned space flight centre in Houston, Texas, that the third successive flop during the current Challenger mission had cast gloom there. The loss of the two satellites could deal a serious blow to the shuttle program, CBS television said.

It is noted here that the shuttle program is bankrolled by the Pentagon which views it as an important part of its efforts to militarize low earth space. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reported that reusable spaceships would carry several secret military cargoes in orbit as early as this year. The Pentagon plans to launch a shuttle on a purely military mission next June.

KOVALENKO-LED CPSU DELEGATION MEETS JSP LEADERS

PM071713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Feb -- The delegation of CPSU party workers headed by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, here at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Central Executive Committee, has held talks during which topical problems of the development of the international situation and questions of the two parties' cooperation in the struggle against the danger of war and to curb the arms race were discussed.

The delegation met with M. Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, who spoke about the party's activity in consolidating the success achieved in last year's parliamentary election and strengthening the positions of the country's democratic forces. The importance of activating the antiwar movement in Asian countries was emphasized.

During the delegation's subsequent talks with leaders of trade union associations -- the General Council of Trade Unions and the Independent Trade Unions Liaison Council -- there was an exchange of opinions on questions of united action among various working class organizations.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES DAY HELD IN JAPAN

'Illegitimate Claims'

LD072131 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The so-called Northern Territories Day was held in Japan today under the aegis of the authorities. Meetings in support of the illegitimate claims of Japanese ruling circles against the territory belonging to the Soviet Union, which in fact have the aim of relocating prewar frontiers were organized in the capital and in other cities.

Cover for 'Militarization'

OW080455 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, a new anti-Soviet campaign has been launched under the leadership of some high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government. We will now broadcast a commentary by our commentator (Ivan Vladimirov).

While voicing a desire to seek a dialogue with the Soviet Union, the Japanese ruling circles have, in fact, taken actions that will never lead to a thaw in Soviet-Japanese relations. For example, Director General Nakanishi of the Prime Minister's Office paid an inspection tour to Hokkaido in mid-January with the explicitly provocative purpose of surveying the northern territories. According to Japanese newspapers, it seems that Prime Minister Nakasone is scheduled to make a similar inspection tour.

Leaders of the anti-Soviet campaign strongly desire to impose anti-Soviet fever on the Japanese people. For this purpose, Northern Territory Day was created on 7 February 3 years ago. However, a large majority of the Japanese people wanted to develop friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the closest neighboring state in the vicinity of Japan. There is an explicit reason for the continuous attempt to fan up the anti-Soviet fever. Even the anti-Soviet campaign leaders themselves are well aware that holding onto this unfounded claim over part of Soviet territories is nothing but, so to speak, a cover for Japan's militarization.

Japan's military spending has been increased at a fast pace every year. The military expenditures for the fiscal year 1984 will be increased by 6.55 percent. A large army corps of the Self-Defense Forces is concentrated in Hakkaido in preparation for close joint actions with the U.S. Forces in Japan. The number of military personnel in this corps accounts for one-third of all Japanese forces, while the firepower accounts for one-half.

In this way, the role assigned to Japan is not a task for a country with a weak military force that needs to be defended but the role of a forward base targeted against the Soviet Union. And in an attempt to justify the fact that such a bridgehead does exist, various fabrications, such as the Soviet military threat, have been disseminated and a frantic and slanderous campaign on the issue of Japan's northern borders has been instigated. As is known to all, however, the issue of Japan's borders has been fully and conclusively settled by related international agreements that bear the signatures of Japanese representatives. And these agreements have pointed out to Japan a path for its peace-oriented development.

Nevertheless, some people both within and outside Japan have attempted to cause Japan to make false steps from this path. Perhaps, they have forgotten the situation in which Japan was entrapped by the great-nation chauvinistic ambition of the militarists some 40 years ago. In solving various current international problems, what will best serve the purpose of strengthening international peace is nothing but a cool-headed and realistic approach based on a full understanding that nothing can ever change the outcome of the World War II. And this approach can be applied to the case of Japan without any modification.

Attention has been paid in the Soviet Union to the wishes expressed by the Japanese leaders in foreign policies for an improvement of the Japanese-Soviet relations. The Soviet side has consistently hoped for Soviet-Japanese relations to be based on trust and good-neighborliness. As pointed out by Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov, if Japan would choose peace and good-neighborliness, the Soviet Union would promote extensive exchanges in the political, economic and other fields as a dependable partner of Japan.

JAPANESE DEMAND REMOVAL OF U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD071341 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 7 TASS -- A mass meeting at the gates of the Camp Hansen U.S. Marine base in Okinawa, on whose testing range practice shooting is being held, demanded a removal of the U.S. military bases. In the course of such exercises, the second this year, highways are blocked and many regions are proclaimed as dangerous. Speakers at the meeting pointed out that practice shooting and the U.S.-South Korean maneuvers "Team Spirit-84", which are being staged since February 1 and in which units of the U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa are actively involved, testify to the fact that Japan is being further drawn into Washington's nuclear strategy.

U.S.-S. KOREAN 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' MANEUVERS SCORED

'Another Provocation'

PM071110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ganshin "International Commentary": "Washington-Seoul: Another Provocation"]

[Text] The situation on the Korean peninsula has again sharply deteriorated. The DPRK's constructive proposals to hold tripartite talks on the state of affairs in the region were not understood in Washington and Seoul.

On 1 February the regular U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit maneuvers, the ninth so far, began in the south of the peninsula. Some 36,400 U.S. servicemen were transferred here in addition to the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps permanently based here. In all, over 207,000 officers and men and a large quantity of military hardware, including aviation and navy, are taking part in these provocative war games. U.S. military centers on Japanese territory are being used as staging posts.

And although "Team Spirits" have already become an integral part of Washington's "muscle flexing" policy in this part of the world, the press in a number of countries notes that the present maneuvers are not entirely ordinary. Quoting L. Eagleburger, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH particularly points out his forecast of a "shift of emphasis in U.S. policy away from transatlantic relations toward developments in the Pacific Ocean region, and particularly Japan."

If you consider the substance of that statement it is evidently necessary to add that here is no question of reducing U.S. interest in developing allied mutual relations within the NATO bloc. The White House's aggressive course, expressed in the imposition of Pershings and cruise missiles on its West European partners, and the growing antiwar movement in Europe linked to it do not allow the Reagan administration to relax its efforts to further strenthen the bloc. Rather, we can speak of Japan's and South Korea's growing alignment with the bloc and the creation in the Pacific Ocean of a new alliance dangerous to the cause of peace and the peoples' security, in a sense NATO's counterpart. This is also confirmed by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Abe's recently concluded visit to the United States during which the Land of the Rising Sun went close to the dangerous brink of turning the state into the U.S. nuclear bastion in Asia.

Meanwhile troops and military hardware remain in the south of the Korean peninsula. They will rehearse joint offensive operations with the South Korean side, using major forces over a large area, and will implement airborne assault operations involving collaboration among ground, air, and naval forces and the involvement of aircraft carrier formations. As Japan's AKAHATA stressed, "Team Spirit-84 will inevitably accelerate the escalation of military tension in the Far East." And however many hypocritical arguments Washington puts forward in favor of holding a North-South dialogue to solve the problems of the Korean peninsula, the regular maneuvers are graphic evidence of the White House's reluctance to examine the constructive proposals that provoked a wide response after being set forth in the appeal by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly session at the end of of January.

'Particularly Sinister'

LD020251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 1 Feb 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Vedenyapin; Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] All the biggest Western agencies today have been reporting from Seoul on the start of the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" military maneuvers in the south of the Korean peninsula and adjacent sea areas. The maneuvers will last until mid-April. The militarist games in this series have been going on now since 1976, and each time the number of troops and naval forces of the United States and the Seoul regime has increased. Our commentator, Boris Andrianov, will discuss this in more detail:

The scale of the present military maneuvers in the south of the Korean peninsula far surpass the framework of similar maneuvers in past years. All three components of the two countries' armed forces, numbering in all almost 210,000 men, will be put into operation. A vast amount of combat equipment, including equipment capable of delivering nuclear warheads, is involved. The forces taking part in the maneuvers include atomic surface vessels and submarines of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, and also U.S. Air Force aircraft stationed in Japan and Guam Island. In addition to the 40,000-strong U.S. occupation corps permanently stationed in South Korea, almost as many U.S. officers and men, including personnel from the 3rd Marine Division. This division, which belongs to the contingent of so-called Rapid Deployment Forces that have been created by the Pentagon for armed intervention against independent countries, have been transferred the there to participate in the maneuvers.

For what purpose then is the powerful military force which the Pentagon is now openly showing in the south of Korea being concentrated? According to a spokesman for the Joint U.S.-South Korean Command, the "Team Spirit-84 maneuvers are intended to show U.S. adherence to a strengthening of the U.S. military presence in the south of the Korean peninsula. In this statement, one senses the soldierly forthrightness of the military from across the ocean, but there is no hint of an explanation of the reasons why the Pentagon is striving to establish its boot more firmly on South Korean soil.

Judging by everything, Wolfowitz, U.S. assistance secretary of state, decided to justify these intentions. Literally on the eve of the state of the "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers. he stated that the United States is allegedly obliged for its own security and the preservation of peace in the Far East to transform South Korea, which is allegedly being threatened by North Korea -- as the DPRK is called on the other side of the Ocean -- into one of its powerful military allies. This statement by Wolfowitz is an open and deliberate lie, to which Washington's official representatives have recourse every time when they choose to justify the latest show of strength in the Korean peninsula. The "Team Spirit" maneuvers have invariably been in the nature of a military provocation directed against the DPRK, but this time they appear particularly sinister. The maneuvers, which have now started, not only include the practicing of offensive operations and the landing of U.S. troops on the Korean peninsula. Western information services report that during the maneuvers, readiness will be practiced for inflicting a pre-emptive nuclear strike on the north of Korea. That is to say, it is a matter of rehearsing an aggressive war by the United States in the Far East in which the army of the Seoul regime is assigned the role of cannon fodder.

Washington is not striving to safeguard peace on the Korean peninsula, but rather to step up tension in order to hamper the unification of Korea and to preserve the Seoul regime, which ensures the overseas strategists a convenient beachhead for their aggressive adventures.

Aim To 'Hinder' Reunification

SK020510 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 1 Feb 84

[Commentary by Viktorov, Moscow radio commentator: "Another Provocative War Exercise"]

[Text] On 1 February, the U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84" began in the South Korean area and its surrounding sea. According to an announcement made in Seoul, these military exercises will continue until mid-April. More than 200,000 troops of the Seoul regime and the U.S. Army and numerous tanks, aircraft, and other modern combat equipment are participating in these large-scale military exercises.

The United States and the Seoul regime are propagandizing that these war exercises are for defense. However, very few people believe this.

During the period of these war exercises, closely resembling actual combat action, as in the past, the large-scale landing of troops of the navy, airforce, and marines, and the operation against the fictitious southward invasion will be conducted.

In connection with this, observers pointed out that Washington is attempting to aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula and hinder the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, based on democracy, by taking advantage of war exercises.

To attain these goals, the Pentagon is planning to modernize its 40,000 troops in South Korea, reducing the southern part of Korea to its nuclear base, and to deploy Pershing missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron weapons.

Loudly propagandzing about the nonexistent southward invasion, the United States is continuously supplying on a large scale modern military equipment, including tanks, armored cars and helicopters, to 600,000 troops of the Seoul regime. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons are also being introduced into South Korea.

Faithfully serving the will of their masters across the ocean, the ruling circles in Seoul are rapidly developing their military industry. They allocated more than one-third of the total state budget for the Fiscal Year 1984 to military expenditures. These expenditures will swallow more than 6 percent of the gross national product, causing a heavy burden on the South Korean economy, and will further worsen the situation of the South Korean workers who are already suffering living difficulties.

Nevertheless, South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan repeatedly raves that his government will give priority to ensuring the necessary number of armed troops so as to promote defense capability and increase military potential.

What forms a sharp contrast to aggravating tensions on this peninsula by Washington and Seoul is the DPRK's proposal for peace.

The proposal, made recently at the joint meeting of the Republic's Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, pointed out that the tripartite talks participated in by the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea at the only means to achieve peace in Korea and the nation's peaceful reunification.

In these talks, the issue of changing the armistice agreement to a peace agreement and the question of withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea should be the topics for discussion.

However, Seoul again rejected this proposal just as it did all constructive proposals in the past. The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises, staged near the border of the DPRK, show once again that Seoul and its masters across the ocean are not interested in easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

It is clear that the notorious operation aimed at checking the so-called southward invasion and worked out in the "Team Spirit-84" military exercises, the roaring of tanks and fighter-bombers, and the boom of guns are not a proper background for the talks on the prevailing questions.

It is not accidental that the peace-loving social circles in many Asian countries express their concern at the war preparations which Pentagon is accelerating in this area and with the U.S. attempt to drag Seoul more deeply into its provacative maneuvers and military adventurous policy threatening peace and security not only in this area, but also in the entire world.

DRA DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES 'UNDECLARED WAR'

PM071726 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 5, 5 Feb 84 (Signed to Press 31 Jan 84) p 7

[Interview with Abdol Qader, DRA minister of national defense, by Kabul correspondent Leonid Yakimovich: "Afghanistan: The Truth About the Undeclared War"]

[Text] Q: The people of Afghanistan are carrying out far-reaching changes in the social, economic and cultural fields in the hard conditions of an undeclared war. What are the specific manifestations of Washington's subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

A: Almost immediately after the April revolution of 1978 the DRA found itself in a difficult position. The USA organized extensive interference in our internal affairs and took the path of terror and violence, stopping at nothing in the hope of restoring the old ways in Afghanistan.

As early as 1981 President Reagan admitted that the USA was taking part in the war against Afghanistan. Subsequently, he has repeatedly spoken about military aid to the counter-revolutionary forces entrenched in Pakistan and carrying out subversive actions against the DRA, and confirmed the White House's intention to build up this aid.

In 1981 alone, some 100 million dollars were allotted for training and arming bandits. Today, this sum exceeds 300 million dollars. Moreover, tens of millions of dollars are annually passed along to the dushmans along secret channels. Only thanks to this aid from across the ocean can the counter-revolution carry on its subversive actions against the DRA. Over 100 camps for training and arming the bands have been set up in Pakistan. From there the dushmans make their way to DRA territory, where they terrorize the population, kill civilians, destroy houses, schools, mosques and hospitals.

All this is a manifestation of the international terrorism which Washington has elevated to the rank of state policy. It has lifted restrictions on CIA operations abroad.

Q: In what way does the CIA take part in the "undeclared war" against the DRA?

A: The actions of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are directed by special groups of the CIA in the American Embassy in Pakistan. The hand of the American intelligence agency is also seen in numerous falsehoods about the events in Afghanistan circulated by Western propaganda. This service also operates through its agents on the territory of Afghanistan. Last year, state security bodies of the DRA caught a group of such agents red-handed. They admitted that they had been recruited by CIA officers and confirmed the United States' complicity in many subversive acts committed in the DRA.

In September 1983, American diplomats who had engaged in espionage and maintained contacts with counter-revolutionary elements were expelled from Afghanistan.

Q: As it has become known, a group of American advisers recently arrived in Pakistan. With what purpose were they sent there?

A: From 250 to 300 advisers have arrived in Pakistan. Their chief purpose is to train the counter-revolutionary bands.

They are people from the American "green berets" who have committed crimes in Vietnam and other wars in Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. They are conveying their "experience" to the dushmans to continue the dirty war against Afghanistan. These U.S. advisers are also trying to exercise coordination between the leaders of the bands, although without any visible success. To inspire the counter-revolution, Washington officials are receiving its leaders in the USA, meeting with them in Pakistan, urging them to extend the scale of subversive activity against the DRA.

The visits of high-ranking US officials to Pakistan confirm Washington's intentions to step up hostile activity against Afghanistan. In his statements Shultz, for example, made it clear that, in the opinion of the USA, "peace" for Afghanistan is an escalation of aggression. And Weinberger frankly stressed the special importance of Pakistan as a strategic bridgehead. Washington obviously wants to turn Islamabad, which is being used as a springboard for aggression against the DRA, into an "American policeman" in the region. Witness also the projected location in Karachi of Centcom - the headquarters of the central command of the "Rapid Deployment Forces".

Q: Western propaganda, above all the US mass media, is piling up mountains of lies and falsifications about the situation in the DRA. What can you say about this campaign?

A: The high stakes the US has put on the bandit groupings, which it continues to subsidize lavishly, have not justified themselves. Therefore, more and more often imperialist propaganda has recourse to "psychological warfare" methods, spreading slanders about the situation in our country. In reality, I can say that the army and the people's militia, with the support of the population, are clearing Afghanistan of the bandits. The people of the DRA are gradually surmounting the difficulties and scoring successes in different areas of life. Winning victories both on the economic front and in the struggle against the counter-revolution, the DRA Government is not ceasing in its attempts to settle the situation around Afghanistan by political means. There is a foundation for this -- our proposals put forward in May 1980 and August 1981. They have received the approval of world opinion but, to all appearances, do not suit the USA, which has been doing everything it can to prevent the situation from returning to normal.

It is time, at last, for Washington to understand that its attempts to dictate its will to the Afghan people are illusory and that the revolutionary process which began in our country some six years ago is irreversible.

DRA SUCCESS AGAINST 'GANGS OF CUTTHROATS' NOTED

PM070949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan: Gangs' Defeat"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Feb -- Afghan Army subunits and DRA security forces, with active support from detachments for the defense of the revolution, are continuing to deliver strikes against the gangs of counterrevolutionaries infiltrated into the country from outside.

The BAKHTAR agency has reported that, as a result of successful combat operation in Vardak, Balkh, and Herat Provinces, over 50 bandits have been killed. Gangs of cutthroats who had been terrorizing the local population have also been wiped out in Takhar, Ghowr, and Nangarhar Provinces.

PAKISTANI 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST INDIA ALLEGED

WA081620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Lawful Anxiety: The Islamabad Military Regime Is Provoking Tension on the Borders With Afghanistan and India"]

[Text] Delhi, 29 January (TASS) -- The Islamabad military regime is stepping up provocations against India. The UPI press agency reports that on 25 January two Pakistani Air Force fighter planes invaded the country's airspace. The local press reports that this is not the first such incident in recent times. Attempts to infiltrate Pakistani spies and saboteurs into India have been sharply stepped up.

Delhi, 29 January (TASS) -- The Indian police have carried out a successful operation against a Pakistani spy network set up in the north Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. In the last 2 days more than 150 leaders of antinational groupings have been found and arrested; through terror and provocation these groupings have sought the secession of this state from India and its unification with Pakistan. According to the local press, these subversive groupings are also connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

PAKISTAN SEEKING GULF BLOC UNDER 'U.S. AEGIS'

PM080932 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "Presented by Washington"]

[Text] As reports attest, Islamabad is taking active steps to knock together a military bloc in the Persian Gulf region. In an interview with the QATAR NEWS AGENCY, Pakistani Defense Minister Talpur said that an official proposal on its formation will be put forward soon.

Let us recall that the ill-fated aggressive CENTO military bloc operated in this region not so long ago. It was an obedient tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism. Though not formally a member of this grouping, the United States nonetheless got mixed up in it, directing its activity toward suppressing the national liberation movement in the Persian Gulf region and protecting the notorious "vital interests of America."

With the fall of the pro-American monarchist regime in Iran, the CENTO bloc collapsed. However, Washington still does not want to reconcile itself to what the Americans see as the "vacuum" which has formed in the region. And now a plan -- elaborated by Washington strategists -- to knock together a new military bloc in the Persian Gulf under the U.S. aegis has come to light. It assigns the commanding role in this alliance to Pakistan. Moreover, as becomes clear from information leaked to the press, the fact that it is Pakistan which is initiating the creation of a military bloc was one of the terms of the U.S.-Pakistani comprehensive deal for the supply of more than $3 billions-worth of U.S. weapons to Islamabad.

The Pakistani regime has mounted vigorous activity to work off the lavish U.S. handouts. Its emissaries are currently holding talks in a number of Persian Gulf states. At the same time, Islamabad has perceptibly expanded military cooperation with Arabian Peninsula states such as Saudi Arabia and Oman.

With the obvious approval and the assistance of Washington, the Pakistani regime is being turned into the agent of aggressive U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf zone and Southwest Asia, sending its own military contingents to those countries. According to the TIMES OF INDIA newspaper, the Pakistani military contingent in Saudi Arabia has been increased to 21,000 men. The Pakistani servicemen there guard various installations and help the Saudis master U.S. military hardware. In Oman the Pakistani servicemen help Sultan Qabus suppress his own people's liberation struggle. In turn, Omani servicemen undergo training in Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia plays the role of paymaster for Islamabad by financing its purchases of U.S. arms.

There can be doubt as to Oman's and Saudi Arabia's complicity in the plans hatched by Islamabad and "presented by Washington." But the possibility of other Persian Gulf states, which have consented to military cooperation with the United States in exchange for U.S. supplies, becoming involved in this dangerous venture is not ruled out.

It is perfectly clear that Pakistan is no more than Washington's "placeman." And the goal of the U.S. plan in directing Islamabad's actions is no particular secret. In striving to knock together a new military bloc, the White House hopes to acquire an obedient gendarme to help dictate its terms to the peoples living in the Persian Gulf zone and foist on them its hegemonist will.

PRK LEADERS THANK USSR BODIES FOR GREETINGS

PM081033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, the PRK Council of State and Council of Ministers, the entire Kampuchean people, and on our own behalf, allow us to thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people for the warm congratulations kindly sent to us on the 5th anniversary of our national holiday.

Permit us also to express profound and sincere gratitude and to assure you once again that the KPRP and the Government and people of Kampuchea evaluate highly the generous, timely, and effective assistance and support given by the fraternal Soviet people over the past 5 years and directed toward the needs of our country's socioeconomic development and toward strengthening its defense capability.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation in all spheres between our countries and peoples, which are founded on the principle of proletarian internationalism, will continue to strengthen and expand in the name of our peoples' happiness and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Accept, dear comrades, our cordial wishes for good health and great new successes in your responsible activity in implementing the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as our fraternal greetings.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State

Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers

ARKHIPOV COMMENTS ON TRADE TALKS IN FRANCE

LD071359 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- "Our trip to France, toward whose people and their history the Soviet people have always felt friendship and sympathy, was successful," Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, told a TASS correspondent.

"The meetings and talks with President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and members of the cabinet allowed a frank exchange of opinions on the more important problems of the current, complicated international situation and a discussion of the state of Soviet-French relations and prospects for their further development. Those conversations were productive. They confirmed the desire of both the USSR and France to develop cooperation in many fields on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for the interests of each other."

The main attention was paid to trade and economic and scientific-technical links between the two countries for the development of which, in mutual opinion, there are broad prerequisites. Really, in the past four years Soviet-French trade amounted to 15,700 million roubles, a 70 percent rise over the volume of trade in the whole of the previous five-year period.

But this is far from being the limit, stressed Ivan Arkhipov. We visited France with concrete proposals aimed at further considerable expansion of trade. Such an accord was reached and as wished by the French side trade will become more balanced. It is necessary to more actively use new promising forms of cooperation on a long-term basis, integration of production, joint solution of scientific-technical problems, our visits to plants, meetings with businessmen showed that the French side is interested in the development of stable mutually-advantageous cooperation.

An additional protocol to the long-term programme of deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two countries for a period up to 1990 was signed in the course of the visit. Specified was a number of promising spheres which open up new broad possibilities for business links between Soviet and French organizations and firms for the expansion of trade. An accord was reached on bigger purchases in France of chemical industry and ferrous metallurgy products.

Soviet foreign trade organizations are now discussing with French partners a possibility of purchasing up-to-date industrial equipment of different purpose, and also food products, consumer goods. Expansion of Soviet imports will be promoted by the growth of France's purchases of Siberian gas now that a new transeuropean gas pipeline starts functioning in 1984. Pipes and equipment for the gas pipeline were supplied, specifically, also by French firms.

We hold, said Ivan Arkhipov, that the development of trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation will exert a favourable impact on the whole package of bilateral relations between the USSR and France the significance of which is growing in the present-day extremely heightened international situation. In this connection first deputy head of the Soviet Government favourably appraised the accords that were reached, the accords which provide evidence of a further advance in Soviet-French relations.

NEED 'TO WIDEN' FRENCH-USSR DIALOGUE STRESSED

LD072234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by G. Zubkov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The events of the last week enable us to begin this "International Panorama" with a talk about cooperation which, in spite of complexities of the current world situation, continues to prove to be vital and necessary.

The way to harmony in Europe lies through French-Soviet dialogue, Francois Mitterrand, president of France stated recently. One cannot disagree with the French president's opinion, especially as this has been proved by many years of history. The seventies, when our countries were the standard of mutually beneficial relations between countries with different social systems, are an especially convincing example. These relations were justifiably described then as the lighthouse of international life. All this is worth remembering -- remembering, in order to perceive and understand even more deeply the importance of the detente process and the necessity of cooperation, to realize how useful cooperation is not only for direct technical, trade, or cultural exchanges but how it benefits the whole international situation.

Working as a TV correspondent in Paris, I witnessed many events in the Soviet-French cooperation of the seventies. It is not the Soviet side's fault that this cooperation has been hindered by serious difficulties.

Our bilateral ties have become livelier during the last few months. This was facilitated by the visits of Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and tourism, and Fiterman, minister of transport, to Moscow, and also by the arrival of a large group of French industrialists in Moscow. And last week Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers was in Paris on an official visit at the invitation of the French Government. He met President Mitterrand and French Prime Minister Mauroy. The conviction of the need to further widen Soviet-French dialogue, which is acquiring more and more importance in the current international situation, both on the European Continent and in the entire world, has been expressed. We came to Paris, Comrade Arkhipov said, with concrete proposals and spreading it to new spheres.

The French side has also expressed its satisfaction with more active cooperation during the latest period. Well, one can only be glad for those facts.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO PCF'S PLISSONIER

LD071811 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the order of the October Revolution in the Kremlin today to Gaston Plissonier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party.

Warmly congratulating Gaston Plissonier, Vasiliy Kuznetsov pointed out his contribution to the development of fraternal cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party and relations of friendship between the Soviet and French people. It was emphasized that the Soviet Union has invariably favoured extending manifold and mutually beneficial cooperation with France in the interests of enhancing peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Gaston Plissonier expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the high distinction.

After pointing out traditional Franco-Soviet friendship, he stressed that the working class of France and the French Communist Party have always expressed their class solidarity with the October Revolution.

"Your people," Gaston Plissonier said, "have translated into reality all ideals of the October Revolution. The Soviet Union has become a strong industrialized power. During the years of World War II the Soviet Union made tremendous sacrifices in order to bring about victory over Nazism for the sake of peace on earth. Now the French and Soviet people are waging joint struggle to prevent world nuclear catastrophe."

Attending the award-presentation ceremony were Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

FRG, 'INSANE IDEAS' OF REVANCHIST CLAIMS SCORED

PM071149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU Article"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Feb -- A crude interference in sovereign Poland's internal affairs -- this is how TRYBUNA LUDU describes the latest provocation against Poland, organized by the FRG ruling circles. Representatives of the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, the newspaper writes, have submitted for discussion by the European Parliament the question "On the Situation of the German Minority on Polish Territory." A resolution, concocted in advance and slipped in for approval by that parliament's deputies, accuses Poland of "human rights violations" and threatens new political and economic "sanctions."

The signal for these openly revanchist claims, the newspaper notes, was given by the recent provocative statement made by A. Mertes, minister of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, who held forth about the "rights of Germans on Polish territory." From that moment, the "rights of Germans" have become the favorite tune of the gang leaders of revanchism who demand the "return of the Eastern territories" at their gatherings. These insane ideas, the newspaper notes, have started to appear also in statements by spokesmen of the FRG ruling circles, which proves the existence of an official political program in Bonn, aimed at wrecking the dialogue and agreements reached in relations between the socialist countries and the FRG in the seventies.

Playing up to the West German revanchists, the special services in NATO countries are striving to undermine the foundations of the state in Poland. Starting in 1980, the NATO command has regularly conducted staff exercises and military operations to work out the methods for capturing Polish territory.

By submitting this provocative issue for discussion by the European Parliament on the fabricated pretext of "concern for national minorities," TRYBUNA LUDU points out, the FRG ruling coalition is attempting to exploit the structure and mechanism of the West European community for its own nationalistic purposes, which are hostile to Poland.

'TURN TO RIGHT' SEEN IN ALL SPHERES OF FRG LIFE

LD061138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 Feb (TASS) -- The past year, which saw the start of deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles on FRG soil, has been officially stated in Bonn to have been a "year of political decisions," writes PRAVDA's Bonn correspondent Yuliy Yakhontov in a dispatch entitled "Where Is the 'Turn' Heading?" Indeed, there was no military need for it. It was a "clear political decision" in favor of a militarist course of development. Placing this event in a central position, the chancellor declares: "We have not only preserved peace, we have made it more reliable..."

Has peace really become more "reliable" for the FRG?

To this question the overwhelming majority of the population of the country would give a sharp negative reply. After all, the quantity of weapons on West German territory does nothing but grow, whatever the leaders of the ruling parties might proclaim. The year of 1984 has begun with first battery of U.S. Pershing II missiles being brought to combat readiness. Even within H. Kohl's party there is a growing number who see that the appearance on West German soil of "first-strike" weapons, which are controlled not by the FRG but by a non-European country, radically alters the strategic situation in Europe and sharply increases the threat of nuclear war, the article goes on.

The FRG has been drawn into Washington's militarist whirlpool. Matters have reached such a pitch that the Bonn representative at the United Nations, blindly following the United States, voted against resolutions condemning nuclear war, demanding an immediate freeze on development, production, and deployment of new forms of nuclear weapons, and condemning the doctrine of limited nuclear war and strategic intimidation, the paper goes on.

So where is this "more reliable peace?" many FRG citizens are asking. To the inhabitants of the southwest of the country, especially close to Mutlangen, where Pershing II missiles have already been set up at the U.S. base, the question does not arise at all. They are joining the ranks of those who blockade the U.S. base and come out into the streets of their towns to demonstrate their readiness to continue the struggle. Nor does it arise for over 5 million FRG citizens who have signed the "Krefeld appeal". Its motto is "Atomic death threatens us all. No nuclear missiles in Europe!"

So is a "turn" taking place in the FRG or not? its citizens are asking. It is, but it is not the turn the people were promised. A turn to the right can be seen in all spheres of life in the Federal Republic -- in politics, the economy, ideology, morality, and the military sphere, the correspondent states.

CPSU DELEGATION ATTENDS LUXEMBOURG CP CONGRESS

Chernyayev Leads Delegation

PM080957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To the Congress of Luxembourg Communists]

[Text] Moscow February 3 -- A CPSU delegation left Moscow for Luxembourg today to attend the 24th congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg at the invitation of the party leadership. The delegation is led by Anatoliy Chernyayev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and includes V.V. Chupiy, second secretary of the Karelian CPSU Obkom.

Congress Opens 4 Feb

LD041656 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Esch (Luxembourg) February 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The 24th congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg has opened today in this industrial centre of Luxembourg known for its working-class traditions of long standing.

Attending the congress are nearly 200 delegates representing all the local party organizations. Present at the forum of Luxembourg Communists are delegations of fraternal parties from 11 countries, including a CPSU delegation led by A.S. Chernayev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

A report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg has been presented to the congress by Party Chairman Rene Urbany. The report contains an analysis based on science, on the Marxist-Leninist theory, of the present-day international situation, the political and socio-economic situation, spells out short and long-term tasks.

The congress is being held at a time of a tense situation both in the country and in the international arena, the reporter stressed. The deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles has considerably increased the danger of a nuclear war breaking out in the continent.

In recent years, much has changed in our country, the chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg pointed out. A large-scale movement of resistance to the dangerous military preparations has emerged. Defence of peace is to the Communists the most important issue, as nuclear war will not only destroy hopes for a better future, but will also result in a total destruction of our country. The movement for peace has nowadays turned into a powerful force. It accords with the vital interests of the people of Luxembourg. Peace and security for our country can be guaranteed only by means of the policy of detente and disarmament. Meanwhile, the NATOists are pushing Luxembourg onto the path of militarization, which is conducive to a growth of military spendings, inflation and unemployment.

Rene Urbany spoke highly of the consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist countries, above all of the Soviet Union. The historical truth that socialism stands for peace has already been proved by the whole course of history. Hence it follows that the USSR and the socialist countries are the most reliable allies of the peace movement.

The Soviet Union's peaceable foreign policy, its respect for our sovereignty have laid the foundation of friendship and cooperation with the land of the soviets, which accords with the interests of our working class, of the entire people of Luxembourg.

CPSU Greetings

PM071150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the 24th Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL] Congress

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Communists of the Soviet Union we send cordial greetings and wishes for successful work to the 24th Congress of the PCL, one of the international communist movement's combat detachments.

Our parties are linked by fraternal friendship and solidarity based on the lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The significance of the solidarity and cohesion of Communists is especially great now, when the most aggressive circles of world imperialism, and primarily the U.S. imperialists, have embarked on a "crusade" against socialism and all forces of social progress and are stepping up their military preparations, which increases the threat of a thermonuclear war.

A direct expression of this adventurist course can be seen in the siting of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons which has began in a number of West European countries. These same goals are also pursued by the attempts to make increasingly great use of Luxembourg's territory for U.S. and NATO aggressive purposes. By resolutely opposing the dangerous actions of the U.S. imperialists, Luxembourg's communists are defending the true national interests of their motherland, as well as the interests of universal peace.

The CPSU adheres to positions of profound solidarity with the struggle waged by the PCL to strengthen peace and detente. People in our country highly value the consistent statements by Luxembourg's Communists in support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

The Soviet people believe that it will be possible to frustrate the dangerous schemes of imperialist circles on the basis of the cohesion of all forces of reason and progress and the stepping up of their activities.

We wish the Communists in your country further successes in the struggle for peace, against the monopolies' attempts to shift the burden of the economic crisis onto the working people's shoulders, and in defense of their social and democratic rights.

Long live the PCL, steadfast fighter for peace, democracy, and social progress!

May the unbreakable friendship between Communists in the Soviet Union and Luxembourg strengthen!

Peace will emerge victorious over war!

CPSU Central Committee

Congress Adopts Resolutions

LD061438 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Esch, (Luxembourg) February 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The 24th congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg has been held here under the sign of intensification of the struggle for world peace, for social progress and democratic transformations in Luxembourg, consolidation of the international proletarian solidarity, in an atmosphere of unshakable unity and cohesion of its ranks.

The forum of the Luxembourg communists adopted a number of important documents. Thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present-day tension and complicated international situation is given in the general resolution "Communists -- for Social Equality, for Peaceful and Democratic Luxembourg." In the resolution it is noted that the United States and other NATO member countries are whipping up the arms race, building up their military budgets, setting the aim to attain military superiority over the countries of the socialist community. Militarisation of Luxembourg became the component part of the dangerous Atlantic strategy aimed at deployment in Western Europe of new types and systems of armaments, nuclear included. Intensification of peoples' struggle for peace acquires special significance in this situation. The peace movement in Europe, the resolution stresses, is steadily broadening and gaining in strength and influence.

In the West the movement for peace has become an ally of socialist countries in their struggle for peace and consolidation of security of the peoples of the planet, acquired common interests, it is noted in the resolution.

The Communist Party of Luxembourg sets the tasks of stepping up the peace movement in the country, of working for nationalisation of the metallurgical industry -- the key branch of the national economy, to perfect forms and methods of communists' activities, to apply in a more creative way Marxism-Leninism in practice, to penetrate into every new strata of the working class, to intensify the work among the young people, to invigorate activity in parliament and local government bodies, to attain success at the coming parliamentary elections.

The congress approved the resolution "Solidarity With the Fighting Peoples of the World", in which the Luxembourg communists express their full support for the rightful struggle for national liberation, national sovereignty and social progress of peoples of Latin America, Middle and Near East, south of Africa, Indochina, all Asian peoples.

The delegates of the congress elected a new Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. Rene Urbany was re-elected chairman of the party at the first plenary meeting of the new Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg which was then held.

NETHERLANDS CP EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS OPENS

PM071031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Program Under Discussion"]

[Text] Amsterdam, 4 Feb -- An extraordinary congress of the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] opened here today. It is devoted to discussing and adopting the CPN's new program, whose draft has been drawn up by the Communist Party leadership. Some 750 delegates representing local party organizations are participating in the work of the congress.

Opening the congress, CPN Central Committee Chairman Elly Izbeoud pointed out that the struggle to preserve peace and against the nuclear arms race remains the most important task of Dutch Communists and other progressive forces. This struggle assumes exceptional importance in the near future, when the Dutch Government intends to force through parliament the NATO decision to deploy new American nuclear first-strike missiles in the country. Our chief aim is to use all our strength to prevent these missiles from appearing on Dutch soil.

The CPN Central Committee chairman also pointed to the need to rebuff the government's reactionary policy aimed at liquidating the working people's social gains. A keen debate got underway at the congress over the submitted draft program in connection with the disagreement of many delegates with some of its provisions.

SPAIN'S 'LIVELY DISCUSSION' ON ENTRY INTO NATO

LD061103 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- Spain is now a scene of lively discussion whether the country should join the NATO's military side, or it should denounce the agreement which was concluded by the previous government on Spain's joining the North Atlantic Bloc, writes in PRAVDA Yuriy Zhukov. The Socialist Party of Spain, which is now in power, is known to have promised before the elections that if it became the ruling party, it would hold a referendum on the question, and if the people declared against the decision of the previous government, the present-day government would heed its will.

An important element of that discussion is the question of U.S. military bases in Spanish soil, the article stresses. The people of Spain refuses to "regard the Americans, who stay too long on its soil, as its defenders. On the contrary, many Spaniards are convinced that these bases are fraught with direct threat to the country".

People in Spain have not forgotten the horrible days of January, 1966 when the country was within a hairbreath of destruction, the article stresses. "Then, an American B-52 bomber collided with a huge refueller plane over the seaside town of Palomares. The two planes burnt down together with the crews, and four nuclear bombs plummeted to earth. Three of them fell on the ground, while the fourth -- into the sea. As good luck would have it, they did not go off. It is terrible to think what could have happened if the safety locks had failed". After that scandalous case it was announced that the Pentagon issued an order to take nuclear weapons out of Spain. But who can give the guarantees that there are now no nuclear weapons at the U.S. bases, thoroughly guarded by American soldiers, or that nuclear weapons would not appear there in the future, if Spain, contrary to protests of the people, would be drawn into the NATO's military side?

If, as is asserted by the Pentagon, there are really no nuclear bombs on American bases, they might easily appear there, if the fetters of military obligations are put on Spain, Yuriy Zhukov points out.

FIRST U.S. CRUISE MISSILES ARRIVE IN COMISO

LD072207 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Paris February 7 TASS -- The first of the 112 U.S. cruise missiels which NATO plans to deploy in Italy have today arrived at the Comiso base in Sicily, FRANCE PRESSE reports.

According to the news agency, the missiles were brought by a convoy of heavy duty trucks which today arrived in Comiso under heavy protection of Italian caribineri and the U.S. military police.

Late last year components of cruise missiles were brought to the U.S. Air Force base Signolle in Sicily. They were kept there while construction work was going on at Comiso.

GREEK FOREIGN POLICY, U.S.-GREEK RELATIONS EYED

LD071847 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Greek Government has demanded a review of the Greek-American civil aviation agreement signed in 1946 because it does not meet the country's national interests.

At the same time Greece has denounced the United States for violating the terms of the recent agreement on the use of the American war bases on Greek territory. Our commentator writes:

The latest aggravation in Greek-American relations has caused displeasure in the West and primarily in the United States over the independent policy followed by Athens. For some time now it has not been to the West's liking that the government of Andreas Papandreou, in accordance with the undertakings it gave to the electorate, has been following an independent integral foreign policy, multifaceted and multidirectional, corresponding to the greatest extent possible to national interests. The West is also becoming impatient with the fact that the Greek Government has maintained a different stand from that adopted by the other NATO countries on developments in Afghanistan and Poland, the Middle East and Latin America, and stands against the deployment of new nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

It is obvious that the West does not want to accept the fact that Greece no longer wants to play the role of film extra in international affairs. Everybody who has dealings with us, Andreas Papandreou has often stressed, must understand once and for all that Greece is a sovereign country, equal with its allies in the international community, and that the Greeks will never allow anyone to blackmail them. It is well known that it is in fact the Americans who are continually exerting pressure on Greece in particular in connection with the problem of its relations with Turkey.

A report emanated recently from Washington that the United States plans in 1985 to increase its military aid to Ankara, thus violating the provision set down by the United States itself of the 7:10 ratio of aid to the two countries. This is another U.S. attempt to take advantage of Greek-Turkish differences in order to force Athens to follow the aggressive foreign policy of the United States. Washington wants to see Greece as in the past the obedient tool of its hegemonistic plans [words indistinct] in the Mediterranean and the Balkans. The United States ignores the fact that the Greek Socialist Government promised in the foreign policy section of its program, which it presented to parliament in November 1981, to remove nuclear weapons from the country's territory as quickly as possible. At the moment it is difficult to say when this will happen, however Athens' constant aspiration for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans does give rise to hope.

At the same time we cannot overlook the difficulties faced by the government of Andreas Papandreou in trying to implement a principled foreign policy, which would safeguard (?a stronger) national sovereignty and the defense of the national interests. The attacks against it by the United States and NATO can only be described as attempts to undermine political stability in Greece and to push it off the road of democratic change, our commentator writes in conclusion.

WHITE HOUSE GAINS 'FREE HAND' IN LEBANON CONFLICT

LD080023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1721 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The U.S. military has once again involved itself in the armed conflict between communities that has become seriously aggravated in the last 24 hours in the Lebanese capital and the surrounding areas. As AFP reported, ships from the U.S. Sixth Fleet concentrated near the shores of Lebanon subjected to artillery fire the southern outskirts of Beirut and certain areas in the hills.

Meanwhile THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the United States is getting ready to adopt even more strenuous measures in Lebanon. Citing high-ranking representatives of the administration, the newspaper writes that it is a matter of broadening and intensifying attacks made by the naval artillery and planes of the U.S. Air Force on positions of Lebanon's national patriotic forces and the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab forces stationed in that country. In one of the telegrams from Washington, it was reported that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress House of Representatives has indefinitely postponed voting on the draft resolution which contains demands for the immediate and organized withdrawal of the Marines from Lebanon. In this way the White House has virtually obtained a free hand for a further escalation of armed interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. You know, comrades, that there is a naval armada of twenty ships currently concentrated near Lebanon's shores. It includes aircraft carriers and the battleship New Jersey, whose artillery is considered to be one of the most powerful among the United States' armed ships.

PARTIAL U.S. EMBASSY EVACUATION IN LEBANON NOTED

LD071836 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 7 TASS -- The United States today began to evacuate part of the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, AP reports, quoting a spokesman for the Middle Eastern section of the U.S. Department of State. According to the news agency, at the first stage of the evacuation, 38 embassy staffers and families were helicoptered to ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet off the Lebanese shores. They are expected to be shipped to Cyprus.

The evacuation of the Americans from Beirut confirms the reports that the United States intends to step up its armed intervention in Lebanon.

PORTION OF MARINES MOVED FROM BEIRUT TO SHIPS

LD080730 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 8 TASS -- President Reagan has issued an instruction to partially move U.S. Marines from the area of Beirut Airport to the ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet which are on combat patrol near the shores of Lebanon. Reagan announced his decision at the naval aviation base at Point Mugu (California) where he arrived during a tour of Illinois, Nevada, and California. He emphasized at the same time that U.S. military personnel will remain in Lebanese territory.

Simultaneously, the President sanctioned the delivery of artillery and air strikes at the positions of national-patriotic forces and Syrian troops which are part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. U.S. news agencies point out that by his decision Reagan has virtually given the command of the U.S. military grouping in Lebanon freedom of choice of targets for delivering strikes throughout the country's territory.

On Tuesday the United States evacuated part of the personnel of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut.

The U.S. Administration's actions are in all obviousness indicative of preparation for a sharp escalation of the U.S. military interference in the affairs of Lebanon.

U.S. CARRIER, DESTROYER DEPART TURKEY FOR LEBANON

LD071848 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The United States aircraft carrier "Independence" and the destroyer "Claude Ricketts" have urgently left the port of Istanbul and headed for the Lebanese coast, where an American armada of 20 ships has been amassed -- including the battleship "New Jersey" with its carrier-borne [as heard] artillery, being the most powerful among the American naval ships. On Monday they heavily shelled the environs of Beirut and Lebanon's mountainous regions. American aircraft bomb positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

The Lebanese National Salvation Front has demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon and getting the American Navy out of the Lebanese territorial waters.

LEBANESE SALVATION FRONT DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL

LD071440 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus February 7 TASS -- Representatives of Lebanon's National Salvation Front have handed over an address to the American Congress at the American Embassy in Syria, in which they demand a pullout of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon and withdrawal of the American naval forces from the country's territorial waters. The address stresses the need to put an end to Washington's unceremonious interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

PLO ENVOY CONDEMNS U.S. 'CRIMINAL ACTS'

LD071613 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[From the Novosti newscast -- announcer-read report]

[Text] A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists has taken place in Moscow at the PLO mission. Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, stated that the military and political situation in the Near East has become more acute as a result of the direct military interference of the United States and its NATO allies.

[Begin Ash-Sha'ir videorecording in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation] The United States has committed and is continuing to commit many criminal acts against the Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Over the past few days, hundreds of women and children have died at the hands of the invaders, the U.S. Marines and the Israeli interventionists. The PLO has condemned and categorically rejected the Reagan plan. Our organization supports those proposals in which the right of the Palestinian people to self determination and to the creation of an independent Palestinian state on its own land is defended. We are confident that the struggle of the Palestinian and of all Arab peoples will end in victory thanks to the support of our friends in the Soviet Union and throughout the world. [end videorecording]

U.S. POLICY ACTIONS IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

PM071243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": He Who Sows the Wind..."]

[Text] There is no end to the extremely alarming reports coming out of Lebanon. Armed clashes have resumed in the streets of Beirut and its outskirts. The U.S. Marines, backed by tanks, artillery, and mortars, have again been throun into combat. U.S. buzzards based aboard the Pentagon's naval armada lying offshore patrol the Lebanese skies. The destruction continues and the blood of totally innocent, peaceful inhabitants continues to flow. The hospitals are full of the injured, and the morgues full of the dead. It is striking that this sinister escalation of violence is taking place against the background of a new trip to the region by White House special emissary Rumsfeld, who made his first stop in Beirut.

If we are to believe the U.S. newspapers, Rumsfeld has been officially given the task of "attempting to revitalize the truce talks between the warring Lebanese groupings." In actual fact, the activity of President Reagan's envoy, like the actions of the Marines and the U.S. Navy, constitutes utterly blatant interference in this internal political conflict on the side of one of the groupings and against the national patriotic forces. In other words, the efforts undertaken by Washington are aimed at further deepening the gulf in Lebanon, which, according to its plans, should ultimately lead to the dismemberment of the country. In fact, this Rumsfeld showed his hand during his previous visit when, according to Arab press reports, in talks with the Lebanese Government he put forward the idea of dividing Lebanon into eight cantons.

Meanwhile, Israel -- The U.S. "strategic ally" -- having occupied southern Lebanon, is taking every step to strengthen in practice this process of dismembering the country. It is trying to inflict draconian occupation laws on one-third of Lebanese territory, rapidly turning it into a military bridgehead, an economic adjunct, and a colony of Tel Aviv. In short, it is acting in complete accordance with the shackling Israeli-Lebanese agreement of 17 May last year, elaborated and imposed on Lebanon by the U.S. Administration with such zeal and concern for the interests of its ally.

Against this background the canard recently concocted in Washington that the Soviet Union is allegedly hindering...the restoration of Lebanon's territorial integrity (?!) looks especially ridiculous. Ridiculous because both the USSR's positions and its practical deeds on this score are well known, in Beirut as well. The Soviet Union has always advocated and continues to advocate the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and an internal Lebanese settlement on a basis of national accord. The Soviet Union has unfailingly insisted and continues to insist that the occupying Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon in accordance with UN Securtiy Council Resolutions 508 and 509. In practice, this would signify the scrapping of the one-sided 17 May 1983 Lebanese-Israeli agreement and would accord with the decisions of the Lebanese national reconciliation conference in Geneva. In Lebanon I have repeatedly been convinced that this Soviet stance is highly rated by the majority of Lebanese.

Washington has taken a diametrically opposed stance since the very beginning of the Lebanese crisis. Working in Lebanon since the summer of 1975, I witnessed the machinations and intrigues that it was weaving around the country even at that time. I remember then that the Lebanese press wrote openly of the plans elaborated by Washington to recarve the Near East map. The inspirer of these plans, according to the Beirut newspapers, was the famous Kissinger.

Implemented at a time of civil war in Lebanon, they were meant to create more favorable conditions for Israeli "activity" in the region. When these plans fell through in 1976, the "strategic allies" -- the United States and Israel -- as the further development of events showed, did not reliquish their schemes.

After their interventin in southern Lebanon in 1978, the Israeli rulers for all intents and purposes, tore away a part of the Lebanese border territory. For the June 1982 aggression, the U.S. Administration "rewarded" its Tel Aviv partner by giving it the opportunity to continue dismembering this long-suffering country and to unceremoniously hold sway over one-third of Lebanese territory. In no way can you say that the actions of the U.S. Marines and the trips by the White House envoy are a desire to maintain the integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Lebanon.

As C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, rightly noted the other day in an interview with the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the country is "the way to restore Lebanon and renew its economy and its rich cultural life." He bluntly accuses the United States of "failing, as a great power and a permanent member of the UN Security Council to help Lebanon or to exert the necessary pressure on Israel to make it withdraw its troops from the country." Strictly speaking, considering the mutual relations of "strategic cooperation" existing between Washington and Tel Aviv, it is clearly naive to count on that, even though the U.S. representative voted with others for the Security Council resolution demanding an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupying troops from Lebanon.

There is no doubt that the presence of NATO armed forces in Lebanon, with U.S. troops forming their backbone, has become a serious factor in the interference in Lebanese and pan-Arab internal affairs and is jeopardizing the integrity, independence, and security of Lebanon and other countries in the region. Simultaneously, the actions of Washington and Tel Aviv in Lebanon and their whipping up of tension are meant to deflect the Arabs and the world public from resolving the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the Near East crisis. Even with this development of events, the United States is trying to pin the blame on someone else, claiming that the Soviet Union is against... a just Near East settlement!

Here, of course, we must make quite clear what is meant when people talk about a settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis. If it is a matter of separate deals like Camp David or the "Reagan plan," which have been decisively rejected by the overwhelming majority of Arabs has having nothing to do with the question of an all-embracing and truly just resolution of the Near East problem, the Soviet Union is indeed opposed to them. On the other hand, throughout the entire crisis, the USSR has invariably advocated a peaceful, political, and all-embracing solution, and has submitted an extensive, constructive program on that score. This has received wide backing in the Arab world, since its principles coincide with the main proposals of the pan-Arab decisions on this question, worked out in Fes in September 1982. The Soviet Union also supports the recent initiatives by UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to settle the Near East crisis.

The policy of any country active in the Near East arena is judged not by its words but by its deeds. Convincing evidence of that is the decisive rebuff and opposition which the U.S. Administration's anti-Arab course is encountering both in Lebanon and in the region as a whole. As the saying goes, he who sows the wind, shall reap the whirlwind.

U.S. 'PEACE-KEEPING ROLE' TURNED INTO 'TRAGEDY'

LD071908 Moscow TASS in English 7172 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Anatoliy Golovastov writes :

The situation in Lebanon continues aggravating. The U.S. Armed Forces for the first time used combined strikes of the aircraft based on aircraft carriers and artillery of the ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet against mountainous areas and outskirts of Beirut. Scores of peaceful civilians have been killed, apartment houses destroyed and numerous families left homeless as a result of bombardment by the interventionists. According to U.S. press reports, the White House is preparing to increase sharply interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, step up hostilities against Lebanon's national-patriotic forces. To this end the Reagan administration is also considering an increase in the strength of the U.S. troops in Lebanon.

These facts indicate that the White House, which hypocritically declares the need for a quest of ways for the settlement of the conflict, is in actual fact having recourse to crude military force and blocking all ways towards establishing peace in that long-suffering country.

Washington's "peace-keeping role" has turned into a real tragedy to Lebanon and its people. The very existence of Lebanon as a state, as an independent, single, and sovereign Arab country is now in danger.

The events in Lebanon are a direct consequence of the policy of "strategic cooperation" pursued by Washington and Tel Aviv in the Middle East [words indistinct] "strategic allies" which frustrated the process of national reconciliation that started in that country, have openly started forcing their settlement plan on Lebanon. Now [words indistinct] national reconciliation. This policy if in conflict with the fundamental interests of the Lebanese, but accords with the far-reaching plans of the United States and Israel for turning Lebanon into a permanent base of imperialism in the Middle East and placing the whole region under their military-political control.

As the AP agency reported, the USA and Israel are now examining the possibility of a fresh military [words indistinct] Lebanon. In addition to the armada of 20 ships of the Sixth Fleet the Pentagon has urgently sent from Istanbul the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" [as received] and destroyer "Claude V. Ricketts." Thus, the White House keeps placing stake on military force. That was the case in Vietnam, this is what happened in Grenada and this is how things stand in the Middle East, too.

In this connection, it is apt to recall the inglorious end of the U.S. adventure in Vietnam. As far as the Middle East is concerned, it, in common with the whole of the world, (?needs peace), rather than new American aircraft and cannons, peace that would be guaranteed by its [word indistinct] terms, rather than by the nail-studded boot of the American Marine.

As the USSR repeatedly declared, the Israeli interventionist troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon's territory in the interests of normalizing the situation in Lebanon and in the region as a whole. This concerns also the "Multinational Force" of the United States and of the other NATO countries.

To ensure a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, it is necessary to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression, to restore the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the right of the Arab people of Palestine to its own national state.

Under the present-day conditions, the threat of imperialist aggression against Lebanon from the USA and Israel is assuming such a dangerous character it is becoming particularly obvious that a constructive way towards a peaceful settlement in that region lies through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation on an equal footing of all sides concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

MILITARY ACTIONS SIGN OF U.S.-ISRAELI 'CONSPIRACY'

LD071503 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 7 TASS -- Ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, which were drawn to the Lebanese coast, intensively bombarded highland areas and suburbs of Beirut. Combatant planes based on the "John Kennedy" aircraft carrier staged several raids on positions of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. Broadening the interference in Lebanon, the American military used for the first time combined strikes of carrier-borne aircraft and artillery. U.S. gross arbitrary rule not only hampers normalisation of the situation, but it actually led to frustration of efforts aimed at attaining national accord in the country.

Fierce armed clashes on the intercommunal basis, kindled by Washington and Tel Aviv, took place in the capital of Lebanon. Dwelling quarters of west Beirut were heavily bombarded, the Beirut International Airport and also the sea port of the capital are again closed. According to preliminary data, about 100 people were killed and 300 wounded. Tens of thousands of civilians spent the past night in shelters and dug-outs.

Leaders of religious communities of the country called upon the conflicting groupings to cease fire immediately.

The dramatic events of the past few days are a manifestation of the American-Israeli conspiracy against Arab peoples, said general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi. Speaking in Damascus, he firmly denounced the actions of the American military in Lebanon, describing these actions as "veritable terror against the national patriotic forces and Palestinians." George Hawi demanded the repeal of the fettering Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which was imposed by the United States, the agreement which deprives Lebanon of sovereignty and independence. He called for consolidation of unity of the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian peoples, which are opposing the onslaught of world imperialism and Zionism.

ALIYEV TO PAY 'WORKING VISIT' TO SYRIA IN FEB

PM071624 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On G.A. Aliyev's Visit to the Syrian Arab Republic"]

[Text] At the invitation of Syria's leadership, G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will pay a short working visit to the Syrian Arab Republic in the first half of February this year.

MISSILE THREAT TO N. AFRICA, MIDEAST CITED

LD071919 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] London February 7 TASS -- Cruise missiles with a range of 2,500 kilometres which will be deployed in Sicily in spring represent a potential threat to the Middle East and North Africa.

This conclusion is contained in an article published in the latest issue of the MIDDLE EAST journal which appears in London. The item "Cruise Missiles: Why Arabs Should Be Concerned" contains pronouncements of specialists and politicians whose gist is that the deployment under the United States pressure of new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territories of a number of West European countries, specifically, the deployment of cruise missiles at the Comiso Base in Sicily, threatens peace in the world and in European countries and also creates a danger for peoples of Arab and African countries in the Mediterranean, in the Near and Middle East, in North Africa.

Many military experts, the journal writes, arrived at the conclusion that Washington is trying to use Sicily's strategically advantageous position in order to be able to deal first nuclear strikes at targets in various areas of the Middle East. In confirmation of this concern, the journal cites the pronouncement of former U.S. President Richard Nixon who told West German journalists that the assumptions that cruise missiles are trained on North Africa and oil fields of the Middle East are "one hundred percent correct". The MIDDLE EAST journal writes that in the opinion of many experts the present U.S. Administration has obsessive ideas about the USSR and its role in the Middle East and this motivates its strategy in the region. It will not be an overstatement to say that the deployment of armaments capable of nuclear strikes in the very centre of the Mediterranean is a thoroughly considered decision.

Exposing the U.S. strategy in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, the journal writes that cruise missiles are assigned a substantial role in creating a threat by its very presence in Sicily to those countries for which Washington is less tolerant. This is confirmed also by pronouncements by NATO leaders. Thus, commander of NATO allied navy in the Central Mediterranean, Admiral di Giovanni, said outright that domination in the Mediterranean area would also mean an influence on political orientation of many governments of countries of the Third World adjoining the North African and Asian coasts. Going along with this viewpoint, Austrian Professor W. Schmidt stresses that for the first time in the history of nuclear weapons there was a turn from power struggle between the East and the West toward threatening countries of the Third World.

MOVES TO END EGYPT'S 'OPEN DOOR' ECONOMY CITED

PM071249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Through the 'Open Doors'"]

[Text] Cairo, Feb -- "Egyptians, buy home-produced goods!" This appeal is being made today in the pages of local newspapers and in television and radio broadcasts.

What has given rise to this appeal? You only have to visit the stores to see for yourself that in the majority of those stores goods imported from abroad predominate. They are frequently similar to those that Egypt itself produces or is capable of producing. According to the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, the country has been literally swamped with imports -- which makes it extremely difficult for the output of Egyptian enterprises to find an outlet to the consumer.

The situation that has taken shape is a direct consequence of the "open doors" policy for foreign and local private capital announced by former President as-Sadat. Having proved ineffective in the production sphere, it has simultaneously resulted in the sharp activation of the private businessman within the sphere of commerce and has enabled him to conclude deals with firms in capitalist countries virtually unchecked. This has been assisted by the abolition of a number of measures to protect the domestic market, which were in effect under An-Nasir. As a result, the annual volume of imported goods has increased so much that they are now worth twice as much as the products that Egypt exports.

The influx of goods from leading Western states, as well as articles produced by cheap manpower in factories in Thailand, Singapore, and Hong Kong, has placed entire sectors of Egyptian industry in difficulty. Unable to withstand the tough competition, the cotton industry has begun to decline. For the same reason, production growth in motor vehicle assembly and canning plants and in a number of other enterprises has slowed up.

At the same time, unchecked imports have exacerbated the country's already complex financial position. During the "open doors" period, the deficit in Egypt's trade balance has reached $4 billion per year. In comparison, it is possible to say that the said sum is four times Egypt's annual revenue from operating the Suez Canal.

All this is the natural result of the West's economic expansion, to which the developing country "opened its doors," the well-known Egyptian sociologist F. Mursi points out.

This policy has recently begun to be modified to promote the transfer of private capital from the consumer trade sphere to the production sphere. Within the framework of the amendment that is being made, centralized planning has been resurrected, the issuing of commercial licenses has been reduced, and control over the distribution of credits has been stepped up. In parallel, the government has begun limiting import operations, without which it is, of course, impossible either to reorient the private businessman or to protect in any way at all the interests of national -- above all, state -- enterprises.

The measures include setting up a commission to regulate imports, setting ceilings on imports of goods categorized as so-called "luxury items," and increasing customs duties. At the same time, it is planned to enhance the competitiveness of Egyptian goods by ensuring improved quality and lower production prime costs. To this end, a broad modernization of plants in the state sector has been planned for the first time in many years. Appropriations to the tune of 5.5 billion Egyptian pounds are being allocated to implementing it over the next 5 years.

Are these measures sufficient to resolve the existing problem? Writing in the press, the leaders of large state enterprises demand more. How can we allow the Egyptian market to be filled with imported motor vehicles if we ourselves are capable of satisfying its requirements? -- A. al-Jazzarin, president of the National Mechanical Structures Company, declares. In his opinion, Egyptian industry will be able to produce output of a higher quality and on an expanded scale only if reliable protectionist legislation is introduced. It is time to stop the country's mass penetration by products stamped "Made in...," M. Subhi, director of a food manufacturer, believes.

The country's progressive forces advocate the total liquidation of the causes that led to the dominance of foreign goods and the weakening of the positions of national production. The West's economic expansion will only be ended when Egypt abandons the "open doors" policy, writes the newspaper AL-AHALI, which is published by Egypt's National Progressive (Left) Party.

BRIEFS

UZBEK IRRIGATION EXPERTS AWARDED -- A total of 19 Uzbek irrigation experts have been awarded by the Soviet Union for their selfless work in the construction of irrigation installations in Syria. With their technical aid, an irrigation installation has been set up in (Maskanah) in northern Syria. A total of 20,000 hectares of land are now irrigated as a result of this irrigation installation. The state farms set up on the irrigated hectares are producing a good yield of wheat, [word indistinct], and cotton. Uzbek experts are also helping land reclamation work in western (Maskanah). The powerful [word indistinct] plant in that region makes water available for irrigating 56,000 hectares of land. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Feb 84 GF]

WESTERN POWERS PREPARE 'OFFENSIVE' IN CHAD

LD072237 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by G. Zubkov]

[Text] Last week, the situation in Chad became acutely more complex. Chad is on the brink of another war. This is the opinion of foreign observers. Interventionist forces are preparing for another offensive against the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity [GUNT]. Military operations have already begun.

According to reports in the French press, the French forces in Chad have been given the objective of cutting off GUNT detachments from populated settlements. It is their mission to take part in suppressing the Chad people's rising against the Ndjamena regime, the Habre regime. The transfer of further French units to Chad is expected. In brief, events show that the Western powers, primarily the United States and France, are stepping up their intervention in the purely internal conflict in Chad. This was confirmed by the visit to Chad by Cheysson, the French minister for external relations.

U.S. 'HAND' IN S. AFRICAN ANGOLAN PULLOUT VIEWED

PM070934 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Sergey Demidov's "Commentator's Column": "Following the Grenada Model"]

[Text] South African Prime Minister P. Botha is again trying the worn-out mask of "peacemaker" for size. He announced in his country's parliament the beginning of the withdrawal of South African troops that invaded Angola's territory yet again last December. The highly placed racist described this step as "an important peace initiative on Namibia" and a measure aimed at easing tension in the south of the African Continent as a whole. In actual fact, however, he is talking about yet another maneuver calculated to extend the occupation both of Namibia and parts of Angola's territory.

The real nature of the verbal juggling by the racist prime minister was exposed by the stipulation he made: This troop movement does not at all mean the total withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola. The South African strategists intend to continue their occupation of more than 50,000 square km of Angola's southern regions, captured by them in 1981. Exactly what the U.S. interventionists did in Grenada: keeping up the occupation while withdrawing some of the Marines.

Yes, the United States did have a hand in the elaboration of Pretoria's "peace initiative" and P. Botha did not actually omit to mention this in his statement. The initiative has been put forward following agreement with C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who toured a number of African states. Following Crocker's departure from South Africa, the South African prime minister confirmed that Washington and Pretoria insist on "linking" the solution of the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola. The Angolan Government has already rejected the U.S. and South African "idea" about some kind of an "interim truce." Angola's permanent UN representative E. de Figueiredo has indicated that the withdrawal of Pretoria's troops cannot be subject to trade-offs.

It is typical that the U.S. assistant secretary of state's trip took place soon after the crisis within the "Contact Group" on Namibia, knocked together by Washington in 1977, caused by France's decision to pull out of it last December.

The Elysee Palace explained this step by claiming that the Western "five," under Washington's leadership were deliberately driving the Namibian question into a deadlock. Now the Reagan administration is trying to convince the world of the opposite. It is creating an impression of diplomatic activity round this problem. At the same time, it is depicting South Africa as "peacemaker" making "an important contribution to the settlement of the Namibian conflict." In actual fact, Jo Khannai, deputy representative of the South West African People's Organization in West Europe, declared that there is continuing obstruction of the granting of independence to the Namibian people.

FOUR U.S. DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FROM ETHIOPIA 7 FEB

LD071125 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Paris February 7 TASS -- As is reported by FRANCE-PRESSE from Nairobi, four diplomatic staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia have been expelled from the country. The American Embassy which was contacted by a FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent by telephone from Kenya's capital, reaffirmed that American diplomats had already flown to the United States.

Washington February 7 TASS -- Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs Alan Romberg, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, admitted that four American diplomats were expelled from Ethiopia. They are First Secretary of the Embassy Ernest Grant, Second Secretary Paul Bradley, Vice-Consul Robert Kragie and Trade Mission official Timothy Welles. [spelling of names as received] According to the press, all of them are closely linked with the Central Intelligence Agency.

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the expulsion of American diplomats came two days after the Provisional Military Administrative Council announced the arrest of a group of counter-revolutionary elements who were reportedly engaged in collecting secret information which was then handed over to agents of Western special services.

The AP recalls that at a press conference, held in June last year, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam accused the Reagan administration of "wholly supporting apartheid, segregationism and racism, the bitter enemies of mankind."

EHTIOPIAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED

PM071500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reaction's Plans Fail"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Feb -- A group of counterrevolutionary elements which collected secret information and transmitted it to the imperialist countries and also disseminated antigovernment leaflets has been arrested here.

As the statement published by Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council reports, these people, part of a counterrevolutionary organization -- the so-called "Ethiopian Social-Democratic alliance" -- had close links with the most reactionary circles of the ousted feudal-monarchist regime.

U.S. MAKING GRENADA 'MAJOR MILITARY BASE'

LD071313 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The United States secretary of state, George Shultz, is arriving in Grenada today. It has been hypocritically announced in Washington that he will attend the celebrations of independence day of Grenada, which has been occupied by American troops since last October. During the invasion, the Pentagon tested highly toxic nerve gas on Grenadians. Thousands of people died as a result. The occupation authorities have abolished the decrees of the toppled revolutionary government. They cancelled the free medical services and education, and banned farming cooperatives. The Pentagon is turning Grenada into a major military base in Carribean.

GRENADA FESTIVAL PART OF 'AGGRESSIVE SUBVERSION'

PM071326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Bogomolov "Commentator's Column": "Links in a Single Chain"]

[Text] Havana -- How far can cynicism go? Official Washington circles are preparing to "celebrate" the independence day of trampled Grenada on 7 February! U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be arriving on the island, and he will not be alone. Units of the U.S. Army's 82d Airborne Division, which played a major role last October in the bloody farce of "liberating" Grenada, which in fact was a flouting of its sovereignty, will again be landed on the soil occupied by the American military to lend true scale to the "holiday."

However, the high-ranking Washington politician's visit to Grenada serves more than merely propagandist aims. As is well known, the camouflage its imperial actions against the Caribbean peoples, the United States put together in November 1982 the so-called "regional security and defense forces," in which Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent were involved under crude pressure from the Reagan administration. This patently obvious alliance was used as a cover for preparing and carrying out the bandit attack on Grenada.

They are now involving in this grouping both enslaved Grenada and the region's youngest state, Saint Kitts-Nevis. The accomplices in the American aggression against Grenada have received "additional assistance" worth $15 million for their loyalty to the White House. Those who are not participating in the bloc -- Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago -- are being menaced with every kind of punishment. All this is going on to the deafening din of official Washington propaganda, ceaselessly intimidating the small countries with mythical "Soviet-Cuban expansion."

Meanwhile, the true expansion in this region is being carried out by the United States, or more precisely, by the American monopolies, backed in every possible way by the Washington administration, which are seeking to crush beneath them the leading sectors of the Grenadian economy: tourism, agriculture, and the power industry.

At the same time, the Pentagon is stepping up the rate of militarization of the Caribbean. The United States is supplying its allies in the region with weapons and combat hardware, and American "advisers" are training their armed forces and police force. It is in this perspective that George Shultz' trip to the Latin American countries should also be seen. It is reported that he will be participating in the meeting in Barbados on 8 February of heads of government of a number of Caribbean countries devoted to the aforementioned plan for uniting the East Caribbean states' armed forces.

G. Shultz' trip, the landing of U.S. paratroops, and the policy of forming military blocs are all links in a single chain and a manifestation of Washington's aggressive subversive course in Central America.

ACTIONS TO MAKE GRENADANS 'SLAVES' OF U.S. NOTED

LD080810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 7th February (TASS) -- TASS political observer Nikolay Chigir writes:

Only people who have lost all sober political sense and are filled with arrogance and disdain for public opinion are capable of organizing such a crude farce as the one being played out at the present moment by the Reagan administration in Grenada. It is difficult to view the "celebrations for the independence" of Grenada arranged by Washington in any other light, celebrations with which the visit to the island by U.S. State Secretary G. Shultz was also earlier timed to coincide. Expatiations from Washington leaders about the independence of Grenada -- a country whose independence and sovereignty were covered in blood during the U.S. armed intervention in October -- is the height of hypocrisy, lack of principles, and cynicism.

However hard Washington tries, and whatever propaganda stratagems it sets in motion in striving to justify its barbaric aggression, it is unable to hide the obvious fact that having undertaken a military incursion into Grenada, and having occupied it, the United States flouted principles of the UN Charter and international law, pursuing the aim of depriving the people of Grenada of the independence they had won, and of turning their country into a U.S. patrimony.

Analyzing the origins of the "Grenadan operation" carried out by Washington, eminent U.S. historian and New York University Professor Arthur Schlesinger wrote in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL: "The Reagan administration has replaced the concept of a regime of public international law with a new concept, according to which law was not written for the United States." The present Republican administration in pursuing its hegemonistic and interventionist policies is really ignoring international law, trampling down human morality and relying solely on force, above all armed force, which in point of fact is also recognized by the U.S. President himself.

U.S. crime in Grenada -- a direct consequence of the policy of international terrorism pursued by Washington -- has received direct condemnation from the whole world community. The Latin American states decisively condemn it. In the joint statement just adopted in Caracas by the heads of a number of the continent's states -- Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and the head of the Spanish Government -- it is emphasized: "We reject any military action that aims to destabilize any country in the region, such as the action that recently took place."

However, the Reagan administration, thinking that "laws have not been written" for it, is dogged in pursuing its dirty deeds in this Caribbean island. Proof of this is also provided by G. Shultz's present visit. What kind of "diplomatic mission" by the U.S. state secretary to Grenada can one by dealing with, when the real master of the island is now the U.S. military? G. Shultz's visit, as is attested by the Guyanan journal CARIBBEAN INSIGHT, is happening precisely at a time when Washington is speeding up its plans to strengthen its military presence on Grenada, turning the island into a permanent Pentagon base in the Caribbean basin. The "occupation" of Grenada is also at the same time being swiftly expanded by U.S. monopolistic capital, which is taking the country's economy into its hands. Regarding the Grenadan working people, Washington is making every effort, with the aid of the bayonet, the dollar, and psychological brainwashing to reduce them to the position of obedient slaves in the service of U.S. imperialism.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SECOND EDITION OF CHERNENKO BOOK

PM071717 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed review: "The Business of the Whole Party"]

[Text] One of the main sources of the strength of Lenin's party has been and remains the ability to interpret creatively the features of each historical stage and to define the strategy, tactics, and specific content of the forms and methods of ideological activity which accord most fully with society's requirements. A broad range of topical problems of the CPSU's ideological and mass political work and its creative development, of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of party leadership is examined in the book by K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. (footnote) (K.U. Chernenko. "Collected Speeches and Articles." Second, enlarged edition. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984, 670 pages.)

The ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, taken in their entirety, are a reliable compass for the Communists' policy and the most reliable instrument for the cognition and transformation of the world. In the social practice of the 20th century there has not been and is not a single important process or phenomenon whose essence is not amenable to explanation in light of the theory of scientific communism. For the CPSU, Marxism-Leninism is not only a comprehensively time-tested, harmonious, and integral system of philosophical, socioeconomic, and political views and principles. It is also the underlying world-view and methodological basis for its entire life and activity.

"...An 'ideologist' only merits the title of ideologist," Lenin wrote, "when he marches AHEAD [word in uppercase published in boldface] of a spontaneous movement, showing it the way, when he knows before others how to resolve all theoretical, political, tactical, and organizational questions..." ("Complete Collected Works; Vol 5, p 363). The party Lenin formed considers it to be its unconditional obligation to treat the theory and methodology of society's revolutionary restructuring in a Leninist manner, that is, to see in it not a collection of stagnant dogmas but a living teaching requiring constant self-renewal and development in accordance with growing experience -- both our own experience and international experience.

"We rightly consider the propositions and conclusions contained in the materials of the 24th-26th CPSU Congresses and Central Committee plenums and in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to be genuine achievement of recent Marxist-Leninist thought," K.U. Chernenko noted in his report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum (p 577).

The anthology graphically shows the creative power of the concept of developed socialism elaborated by the party and the fruitfulness of its application in various spheres of social life. That includes the definition of ways of enhancing production efficiency, the posing of the question of establishing a classless structure for society within the historical framework of the first phase of communism, the deepening of our ideas of the content of the nationalities question at the present stages, an analysis of the most important trends of international life, and the development of Lenin's teaching on war and peace and on the defense of the socialist fatherland.

The concept of developed socialism, the book notes, has become the reliable theoretical and methodological basis for our party's strategy and tactics for a long historical period and for the main lines of its organizational and ideological work. It has enabled the party to interpret in greater depth the real dialectics of the establishment of a communist socioeconomic formation and to amplify its ideas on the duration of the actual socialist phase of the new society and on the far-from-exhausted potential for progress within its framework.

Studying properly the society in which we live and work and revealing its inherent natural laws are a task for Marxist-Leninist theoretical thought and the social sciences. The author convincingly shows the need for precision of world outlook, for methodological discipline in studying social reality, and for the concentration of the social sciences' efforts on the problems of mature socialism and the constructive development of methods and means of attaining immediate and long-term goals.

The book contains numerous examples of a creative Marxist approach to key problems of revolutionary science. For instance, take the question of the basic category of materialist dialectics represented by contradiction.

"In our social science today," the author notes, "the opinion has become established that contradictions are not something alien to socialism, but that they are radically different from the antagonisms of bourgeois society and that they are all capable of being resolved. But we must go further than this, which is, frankly, an obvious truth for creative Marxism. Our social science is called upon to study such questions of paramount theoretical and practical significance as the nature and types of contradictions characteristic of the present stage of Soviet society's development and the objective and subjective factors which give rise to them, without trying -- as sometimes happens -- to write off all the difficulties and negative phenomena which exist as 'vestiges of the past' in people's consciousness. All-around theoretical analysis of the problems mentioned helps the party to comprehend more profoundly the economic, social, or other causes of the contradictions which arise and to overcome them promptly and effectively" (p 501).

A very important and, so to speak, "ageless" problem of party activity is the fusion of scientific socialism with the workers movement and with the practice of socialist building. This task confronts Communists at all stages of the struggle and the creation of the new society. It is clear that today too the process of improving the socialist society and of its gradual transformation into a communist society cannot take place automatically. More and more new generations embark on life, and in order to become conscious creators of their own destiny they must thoroughly master, in the changed conditions, the ideological, political, and moral experience of earlier generations of fighters for communism and mankind's spiritual wealth and transform the knowledge they acquire into profound convictions and an active life stance. And that is not an academic, purely cultural task, but a political task.

This work, the book points out, also remains relevant by virtue of the fact that the class enemy's attacks on socialism's ideological and moral values are increasing, the struggle for people's minds and hearts is becoming more intense, and the bourgeoisie's attempts to exert a disruptive influence on the consciousness of the population of socialist countries are becoming increasingly sophisticated.

This means, the author concludes, that the fusion of socialism with the workers movement cannot be regarded as a once-and-for-all act. What is taking place is not a simple, mechanical fusion of the theory and practice of socialist building but their active interpenetration and interaction.

The other side of this process, so to speak, is to ensure the firm unity of the party's ideological and organizational work. This formula basically expresses in a concise. concentrated form Leninism's viewpoint on the relationship between ideology and policy.

Ensuring the unity of ideological and organizational activity requires purposeful, constant efforts. Practice shows that shortcomings in organizational work have a negative effect on the ideological state of the party and lessen the effectiveness of the communist education of working people. At the same time the weakening of educational work among the masses and the lowering of its ideological and theoretical standard are fraught with the risk of undermining the party's leading role in society.

The CPSU resolutely rejects the methods of administrative command over the working people, and the implementation of any political action must begin with the principle clearly formulated by Lenin himself: "Have we created a sufficiently broad, solid foundation of conviction to support all the new production tasks? (Vol 42, p 217). In other words, just as the party's socioeconomic strategy needs ideological backup, so ideological work itself is effective only when it is built on a firm foundation of socioeconomic policy.

"...Speaking about the improvement of ideological work," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "we are face to face with a complex and multifaceted task whose solution presupposes active work in all direction."

The anthology comprehensively reveals the concept of the party's modern ideological activity and defines the tasks concerning the improvement of the style and methods of leadership in the multifaceted work to mold the new man. The point is to establish better links between communist education and the practical tasks of improving developed socialism, to ensure closely coordinated actions by ideological institutions and the mass news and propaganda media, and invariably to see beyond the mass measures, beyond the figures, running into millions, which describe the scope of various forms of instruction and the enormous print runs of books, newspapers, and journals -- to see man with his inimitable individuality and inner world; the point is to resolutely extirpate formalism, sensationalism, and ostentation. The reform of general educational and vocational schools which is currently under preparation, the anthology points out, is a matter of great social significance affecting the interests of the entire society.

One of the book's main themes is the strengthening of party links with the masses. The author demonstrates the development of the diverse channels enabling the CPSU to be guided in its activity by the interests of the working people, to be aware of their needs and moods, to react sensitively to their demands, and to heed and mold public opinion. This is a characteristic feature of the Leninist style of party leadership, that tested and effective weapon of the Communists. Many pages in the anthology are devoted to the problems of asserting the Leninist style of party and state activity.

The whole people has approved the measures to improve our economic management, enhance organization, and strengthen state, labor, and planning discipline taken by the party since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. In a comparatively brief period the state of affairs has improved in a number of sectors, and cadres' initiative, responsibility, and confidence in their own capabilities have been enhanced, and the creative activity of the masses has been boosted. Now, as the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum noted, it is important not to slacken the pace that has been set or the overall positive attitude toward matters, as well as to develop the positive processes more actively.

An important position is allocated in the book to the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the Leninist strategy of peace, the strenghtening of the socialist community, and the fraternal solidarity with communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The realities of the so-called nuclear age have brought about a situation under which international conditions acquire a determining and paramount significance from the viewpoint of the communist movement's international interests. It is well known that these considerations, the book notes, underline the CPSU's approach to international affairs. The concern for the preservation of peace on the planet has been, is, and will remain in the future the core of our party's Leninist foreign policy course.

The communist ideology -- the ideology of construction and peace -- has a vast attractive force and spiritual value. K.U. Chernenko's book is yet another confirmation of the Leninist party's concern for the scientific elaboration of the strategy for improving developed socialism and molding the new man.

DYMSHITS ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE SESSION

LD080012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2105 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Issues concerning improving the construction of towns and rural settlements and improving the quality of housing were discussed at an extended session of the collegium of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs. Specific measures were mapped out for the wide use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress, and for raising the economic performance of projects. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting. Taking part in the work of the collegium were Dmitriyev, chief of the Department of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Gosplan heads, heads of ministers and departments, and chairman of the Gosstroys of union republics.

CHELYABINSK PEOPLE'S MILITIA OFFICIALS' ABUSES

PM061707 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 February 1984 Morning Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word Chelyabinsk dispatch by own correspondent G. Shcherbina under the heading "Meeting at the Crossroads." Shcherbina recounts the case of a local newspaper editor who was wrongly arrested while sick by officials of the Voluntary People's Militia. Shcherbina points out that Bobrovskiy, the leader of the miltia involved, has remained in his post and received only a "public reprimand." Shcherbina suggests that "if not someone's patronage, at least general connivance" lie behind Bobrovskiy's impunity and asks: "Is there not someone either indifferent or, conversely, with an interest who is behind him and his actions?" The article goes on to assert that the newspaper editor is still suffering "mishaps" and has noticed a change of attitude toward him following his calls for "elementary order" in the People's Militia. Shcherbina concludes by calling for a "logical finale, in accordance with the norms and principles of our morality and law," to the episode.

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

GF061900 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpts] At its regular meeting the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau heard a report by Chardzhou Obkom of the Turkmenistan Communist Party on preparations and arrangements for the elections of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The oblast's party committees, executive committees of the local people's deputies councils and primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations are making efforts to ensure the success of the USSR Supreme Soviet elections.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also reviewed a question on measures for consolidating control over critical remarks. the republic's party organization accumulated definite experience in this regard and is successfully implementing it for further developing party democracy and for augmenting the initiatives of Communists and the wide masses of workers.

However, the Central Committee Bureau noted that there are shortcomings in this important work. The party committees and the primary party organizations are required to take into account the critical remarks and proposals, to eliminate the shortcomings, to review the progress of this work regularly at the plenums and meetings of the bureau and to seek an approach of formalism and callousness in reviewing the critical remarks.

The Central Committee Bureau discussed a question on the order of working out a complex program for developing the production of consumer goods and the system of services to the population in the period 1986-200. In its resolution on this question the Central Committee Bureau obliged the party obkoms and the oblast soviet executive committees to envisage measures for further increasing the production, expanding the variety and improving the quality of goods and services and for increasing the effectiveness of work.

The Central Committee Bureau also reviewed some of the results of the work of the bureau and the secretariat of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee during 1983.

ARMENIAN COUNCIL DEPUTY CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

GF061402 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Jan 84 p 1

[Decree of Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on appointmentof V.M. Movsisyan as first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves: To appoint Comrade Vladimir Migranovich Movsisyan first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and to relieve him of his commitments as deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] B. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; M. Bakhchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. 25 January 1984, Yerevan City.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION DETAILED

WA021200 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Jan 84 p 1

["Information Report on the meetings of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The 8th session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, opened at 1000, 13 January in the Hall of Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

Deputy K. M. Sytnik, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

According to the Mandate Commission report, which was delivered by Deputy G.K. Kryuchkov. chairman of the commission, the Supreme Soviet adopts the resolution recognizing the plenary powers of Deputies A.V. Merzlenko, elected by the Belovodskiy Electoral Okrug, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; and P.G. Osipenko, elected by the Boguslavskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiev Oblast.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda for the day:

1. On the State Plan for the Ukrainian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Ukrainian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1983.

2. On the State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR for 1984 and the fulfillment of the State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR in 1982.

3. On the ratification of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman of the Ukrainian SSR, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda.

Deputy V.P. Kozeruk, finance minister of the Ukrainian SSR, delivered a report on the second item on the agenda.

Deputy V.K. Metlyayev, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, delivered the co-report of the planning and budget and branch commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Discussion of the first and second items on the agenda begans. The following duputies took part in the discussions: L.L. Krivoruchko (Nemirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Vinnitsa Oblast); Yu.P. Babich (Artemovskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast).

After a recess, the discussion of the first and second items on the agenda continued under the chairmanship of L.I. Palazhchenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The following deputies took part in the discussions: V.V. Shatilova (Chervonoarmeyskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiev City); G.P. Kharchenko (Melitopolsk-Zaliznichnyy Electoral Okrug, Zaporozhye Oblast); V.I. Sivolob (Dergachevskiy Electoral Okrug, Kharkov Oblast); V.Z. Borisovskiy (Ilichevskiy Electoral Okrug, Dnepropetrovsk Oblast); V.K. Spitsyn (Tsentralnyy Electoral Okrug, Donetsk Oblast); V.V. Biblik (Traktorozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Kharkov Oblast); I.I. Rybka (Brovarskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiev Oblast); V.F. Pokhodin (Ananyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Odessa Oblast); G.S. Yakimets (Artemovskiy Electoral Okrug, Lvov Oblast); V.L. Filonenko (Novgorod-Severskiy Electoral Okrug, Chernigov Oblast).

Discussions of the first and second items on the agenda continued during the evening meeting under the chairmanship of Deputy K.M. Synik, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The following deputies participated: N.F. Knysh (Seredino-Budskiy Electoral Okrug, Sumy Oblast); V.M. Nikulishchev (Ichnyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Chernigov Oblast); N.M. Popov (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Voroshilovgrad Oblast); M.V. Khorunzhiy (Yarmolinetskiy Electoral Okrug, Khmelnitskiy Oblast); B.I. Medvar (Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug, Kiev City); T.D. Stelmakh (Korostyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, Zhitomir Oblast).

Concluding statements were delivered by Deputy V.A. Masol on the first item on the agenda, and Deputy V.P. Kozeruk on the second item.

The Ukrainian SSR Law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1984, the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions on the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1983, the Ukrainian SSR Law on the State Budget in 1984, and the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions approved the report on the fulfillment of the State Budget in 1982 were adopted unanimously.

The deputies moved on to the examination of the third item on the agenda. N.G. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. The deputies unanimously adopted the laws and resolutions on the ratification of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees. With this the 8th session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, concluded its work.

UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS

WA021200 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 1

["Information Report on the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held 12 January.

Obkom first secretaries, oblispolkom chairmen, ministers, heads of some republic organizations, railroad superintendents, who are not on the staff of the Central Committee and Auditing Commission of the Ukrainian Communist Party, took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum examined the question "Concerning the Results of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and Tasks of Republic Party Organizations, Ensuing from the Decisions of the Plenum and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's Address." V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, delivered a report on this question.

The plenum also heard reports by V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman of the Ukrainian SSR, and V.P. Kozeruk, finance minister of the Ukrainian SSR, on the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR in 1984.

Taking part in the discussions of the questions examined were V.P. Mironov, first secretary of Donetsk Obkom; V.A. Zgurskiy, chairman of Kiev Gorispolkom; V.G. Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom; N.K. Grinko, minister of the coal industry of the Ukrainian SSR; A.P. Nochevkin, first secretary of Odessa Obkom; V.D. Gladush, director of the Krivorog Metallurgical Combine "Krivorozhstal" imeni V.I. Lenin; I.K. Lutak, first secretary of Cherkassy Obkom; V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council; A.V. Merzlenko, chairman of Voroshilovgrad Oblispolkom; A.N. Shchepetilnikov, minister of industrial construction of the Ukrainian SSR; I.I. Radziyevskiy, brigade-leader of milling machine operators at the Kiev plant "Lenin's Forge"; N.F. Kulinich, minister of the food industry of the Ukrainian SSR; P.I. Tkach, first secretary of Kazatinskiy Raykom, Vinnitsa Oblast; V.I. Trefilov, vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute on Problems in Materials Technology; N.I. Samilyk, first secretary of Kirovograd Obkom.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding statement at the plenum.

The plenum adopted a resolution, which is published in the press.

The plenum on the whole approved the drafts of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the Ukrainian SSR for 1984, and charged the Ukrainian Council of Ministers with presenting them to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for examination.

The plenum considered the information report on the organizational and political work of the Ukrainian Communist Party Politburo and Central Committee in 1983, and entrusted the Politburo and Secretariat, according to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, instructions contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the work of the Moldavian Central Committee, and the principles of CPSU General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov, with ensuring further perfection of the style and method of organizational and political work of republic party committees, soviet and economic organs, and social organizations, improving the selection, placing and education of cadres; increasing their responsibility for the fulfillment of national economic plans and socialist obligations in 1984; and implementing the socio-economic program of the five-year plan.

The plenum made L.L. Krivoruchko, first secretary of Vinnitsa Obkom, and A.V. Merzlenko, chairman of Voroshilovgrad Oblispolkom, heretofore candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, full members of the Central Committee.

The plenum has completed its work.

LATVIAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARIES ELECTED

WA061500 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian in several November and December 1983 issues carried reports on Latvian SSR raykom conferences which listed newly elected raykom first secretaries.

The 27 November issue on page 1 listed the following: Yekabpilskiy Raykoms -- V.N. Shtern.

The 29 November issue on pages 1 and 2 listed the following: Limbazhskiy Raykom -- I.Ya. Mutseniyeks; Valmiyerskiy Raykom -- R.Ya. Matisa; Leninskiy Raykom -- G.N. Loskutov; Rizhskiy Raykom -- L.A. Abel; Kraslavskiy Raykom -- Yu.N. Dmitriyev; Ludzenskiy Raykom -- K.P. Pelsh.

The 1 December issue on page 2 listed the following: Salduskiy Raykom -- V.F. Rymashevskiy.

The 2 December issue on page 2 listed the following: Gulbenskiy Raykom -- A.A. Masalskiy.

The 6 December issue on page 2 listed the following: Moskovskiy Raykom -- N.N. Lenonov; Proletarskiy Raykom -- V.G. Blokhin; Yelgavskiy Raykom -- Ya.A. Kaleys; Bauskiy Raykom -- Ya.P. Bonat; Rezeknenskiy Raykom -- I.A. Bogdanov; Preylskiy Raykom -- A.K. Chepanis; Talsinskiy Raykom -- K.K. Rutenberg; Tsesisskiy Raykom -- Ye.P. Rode.

The 7 December issue on page 2 listed the following: Balvskiy Raykom -- V.P. Varnas.

The 8 December issue listed on page 3 the following: Ogrskiy Raykom -- Ya.A. Abolinya.

The 13 December issue listed on page 2 the following: Stuchkinskiy Raykom -- A.K. Vrublevskiy; Oktyabrskiy Raykom -- Ya.Ya. Nesaule; Leningradskiy Raykom -- G.Ye. Luss; Aluksnenskiy Raykom -- V.O. Garkalns; Liyepayskiy Raykom -- Ya.K. Yursons.

The 20 December issue listed on page 2 the following: Madonskiy Raykom -- L.Ya. Berzin; Ventspilskiy Raykom -- I.S. Terentyev; Gulbenskiy Raykom -- V.F. Rymashevskiy; Tukumskiy Raykom -- A.A. Voyka.

FEDORCHUK ADDRESSES MINSK ANTI-CRIME CONFERENCE

PM061401 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 1

[BELTA report: "Relying on the Public at Large"]

[Text] At a conference held in Minsk 23 January leading personnel of the republic's party, soviet, and law enforcement organs, a number of ministries and departments, and public organizations discussed the state of affairs and tasks of the republic's law enforcement organs in further strengthening socialist legality and stepping up the struggle against law infringements in light of the demands of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the opening speech at the conference.

The report was delivered by G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

Assessing the state of affairs in a principled and exacting fashion, the conference participants spoke about the need primarily to radically improve preventive work and to adopt effective measures to eradicate law infringements, including among juveniles. In this context it is necessary to imrpove the system of selection, placement and training of law enforcement organ cadre personnel and to enhance their professional skills and responsibility for the implementation of their official duty. Primary party organizations are playing an insufficiently active role in improving the style and methods of work of prosecutors' offices, the militia, and the courts and in enhancing their efficiency. Party meetings here do not always proceed in an atmosphere of an open exchange of opinions, at times the criticism voiced at these meetings is impersonal, is not distinguished by genuine principledness, and therefore contributes little to the elimination of shortcomings. In the past year this was particularly characteristic of the Mozyr, Stolin, Lida, Mogilev, Zhlobin, and a number of other city rayon internal affairs departments, where instances of abuse to official positions and ultra vires acts have been exposed.

The conference advised obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms to broadly develop the movement of the production association, plant, factory, construction site, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and educational establishment collectives for exemplary public order and to actively involve the population of cites, rayons, villages, and hamlets in this movement.

Concrete ways to improve preventive work and step up the struggle against crime were defined.

The conference participants were addressed by USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov and USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk.

Taking part in the conference's work were comrades I.Ye. Polyakov, V.I. Brovikov, V.G. Baluyev, M.I. Lagir, and I.F. Yakushev, and CPSU Central Committee instructor V.V. Maksimov.

BELORUSSIA'S SLYUNKOV RECEIVES MVD'S FEDORCHUK

PM061330 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 84 p 1

[BELTA report: "Meeting at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov and USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk, currently visiting Belorussia, were received by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee on 23 January.

During the meeting questions of the state and intensification of the struggle against law infringements in the republic and strengthening of socialist legality were examined.

Stress was placed on the need to further enhance the standard of the work of law enforcement organs and the responsibility of their personnel for the eradication of crime and to boost the role of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, local soviets, and public groupings in strengthening public order and socialist legality.

Taking part in the meeting were G.G. Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; V.V. Maksimov, CPSU Central Committee instructor; P.S. Adamovich, chief of a Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Department Belorussian SSR Prosecutor V.G. Makrov; and V.A. Piskarev, Belorussian minister of internal affairs.

MARCHUK ATTENDS MINSK OBLAST CONFERENCE

PM271014 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 22 January 1984 front-pages a 500-word BELTA report titled "Review of Party Ranks." The item covers the work at the Vitebsk, Grodno, and Minsk Oblast party report and election conferences, which ended 21 January, and reports that G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, attended and delivered a speech at the Minsk Oblast conference.

BASHKIR, MINSK OBLAST PARTY CONFERENCES HELD

PM071125 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 January 1983 First Edition Page 2 carries a report from Ufa on an undated Bashkir Oblast party conference "Addressed by CPSU Central Committee Administrator of Affairs N.Ye. Kruchina." The report concludes by saying that "M.Z. Shakirov was elected first secretary of Bashkir Obkom." Also on page 2 is a report on an undated Minsk Oblast party conference which, having concluded coverage of the proceedings by quoting a reference at the conference to "the need to improve the selection and education of cadres," states that the conference was "addressed by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee" and that "V.A. Mikulich was elected Minsk Obkom first secretary."

NEW CHAIRMAN OF UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

WA031100 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Dec 83 carries on page 1 a 200-word announcement of the election of Akil Umurzakovich Salimov as chairman of the Uzbek Republic Supreme Svoiet.

STAVROPOL KRAY, TASHKENT OBLAST CONFERENCES HELD

PM071022 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 January 1984 First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: At Kray and Oblast Conferences" a 1,600-word report by special correspondents V. Pankratov and S. Pastukhov entitled "Business-like Mood" and a 1,600-word report by correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov entitled "Test of Experience."

The first of the two reports deals with a Stavropol Kray party conference, at which the report was delivered by kraykom First Secretary V. Murakhovskiy. PRAVDA's report of the Stavropol Kray conference includes the following passages:

"The kray's party organizations have begun propagandizing the Soviet way of life more actively and convincingly. Much has been done. However, there are no grounds for complacency, it was said from the conference platform. Take atheist work, for example. Sociologists have established that the percentage of young mothers who have their children baptized in church is quite high in the Georgiyevskiy Rayon villages of Aleksandriyskaya and Lysogorskaya. Apart from everthing else, this indicates the weak emotional impact of new rites and the low scientific standard of the atheist propaganda conducted by Znaniye Society lecturers and workers of medical establishments, schools, and kindergartens.

"Some propagandists avoid raising acute questions. There are still people among the intelligentsia who adopt a compromising attitude toward survivals and themselves perpetuate them. Such an attitude, the conference participants said, is incompatible with a high party calling. Every Communist is obliged to be a persistent champion of Lenin's nationalities policy and an active fighter against religious ideology and bourgeois morality.

"There are also serious tasks in the struggle against violations of the law, thefts of socialist property, drunkenness, parasitism, and speculation. All means must be used in order to uncompromisingly eradicate these phenomena which are alien to the norms of our life."

"Violators of party and state discipline have begun to be called more strictly to account. Some 2,215 people have been expelled from the party's ranks for abuses of their official position, squandering, embezzlement, and other violations. Party proceedings were instituted against former raykom First Secretaries Shulzhenko, Gonochenko, and Sitnikov, and Kovalkenko, former chairman of stavropol city's Leninskiy Rayispolkom, was severely punished for violating order in registering and allocating housing."

The report states that "V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, participated in the conference's work" and "V.S. Murakhovskiy was elected first secretary of the kraykom at an organizational plenum."

The second PRAVDA report deals with a Tashkent Oblast party conference, at which the report was delivered by obkom First Secretary M. Musakhanov. The account includes the following passage:

"The following were dismissed from their posts for unsatisfactory leadership of the entrusted work sectors: N. Malykhin, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom; Sh. Khadraliyev, first secretary of Galabinskiy Raykom; and K. Akhmedov, first secretary of Parkentskiy Raykom. O. Demakov and A. Sadykov, deputy chairmen of Chilanzarskiy and Akmal-Ikramovskiy Rayispolkoms respectively, were removed from their posts for abusing their official position."

The report states that "I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference" and "M.M. Musakhanov was elected first secretary of Tashkent Obkom."

GORKIY, OTHER OBLAST PARTY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

PM071058 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 January 1984 Second Edition carries on page 2 a report by own correspondent G. Ivanov, from Gorkiy, on an undated conference of the oblast party organization. The report, entitled "The Course Is Professionalism," is carried under the rubric "Party Life: From the Report and Election Conferences." After referring to the report delivered by Gorkiy Obkom First Secretary Yu. Khristoradnov and the ensuing debate, the author states that:

"When discussing the work style and methods of the obkom and party committees locally, the delegates noted that the number of decisions of every description has declined and that few conferences and meetings are being held. At the same time, party committees are still attending to matters which do not concern them, taking the place of economic organs. Moreover, frequently even obkom departments set this sort of example. And what happens? Economic leaders are no better, they try to pass on to party committees questions which they should resolve themselves.

"It was noted that, during the period under review, it had been possible to qualitatively improve the composition of leading cadres. However, there are still many cases where personnel have failed to justify the trust placed in them.

The result is a high cadre turnover, especially in rural areas, and there are instances of abuse of official position and unworthy conduct. The speakers noted that party committees must improve cadre vetting, take notice of negative phenomena in good time, and nip the latter in the bud. To this end it is important to make more active use of public opinion and the working people's signals."

The report notes that the conference was addressed by K.M. Bogolyubov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee General Department, and that an organizational plenum reelected Yu.N. Khristoradnov first secretary of Gorkiy Obkom.

The report is followed by a brief unattributed item noting that party conferences have also been held in a number of other oblasts, where organizational plenums elected the following party obkom first secretaries: Arkhangelsk -- P.M. Telepnev; Vladimir -- R.S. Bobovikov; Volgograd -- V.I. Kalashnikov; Ulyanovsk -- G.V. Kolbin; Chita -- M.I. Matafonov; Voroshilovgrad -- B.T. Goncharenko; Ivano- Frankovsk -- I.A. Lyakhov; Crimean -- V.S. Makarenko; Lvov -- V.F. Dobrik; Rovno -- T.I. Panasenko; Kherson -- A.N. Girenko; Chernovitsy -- V.G. Dikusarov.

VOZNESENSKIY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

OW052310 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0755 GMT on 4 February carries the 30-minute "Political Observers Talk" program featuring political observer of Central Television L.A. Voznesenskiy. Voznesenskiy begins the program by recalling the economic successes achieved by the Soviet Union in 1983 contrasted with the gains made in 1982. He then notes that despite the successes, there were nevertheless shortcomings in some areas. He reads letters from viewers in Moscow, Kiev, and Kharkov, all complaining about the lack of modern, high-quality footwear in men's shoe departments.

A video report on new models of shoes displayed at the All-Union House of Footwear Fashions follows, and the new models and problems associated with their production are discussed by Viktor Romanovich Melikhov, chief of an administration in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Voznesenskiy comments on moves to improve the situation at some footwear-manufacturing enterprises and laments the fact that some of them still strive to fulfill plans at any cost, neglecting quality and variety.

Noting that the question of the consumer's interest should be of concern to major planning and finance bodies, Voznesenskiy notes the increasing role of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Soviets of Union Republics in national economic management. He then reads a letter questioning the competence of deputies in deciding plan and budget issues. The letter writer asks whether or not the role of Planning and Budget Commissions of USSR Supreme Soviet are purely symbolic.

Voznesenskiy outlines the work of the commissions, describing the number of deputies participating and their backgrounds. As an example, he outlines the work and composition of the preparatory commission of deputies reviewing the development indicators of the agro-industrial complex. He adds that specialists are drawn into the work by the commissions and says that last year, more than 200 specialists participated in reviewing plan and budget issues.

Voznesenskiy continues by reading a viewer's letter, which cites figures comparing U.S. and Soviet labor productivity. The letter asks: "What is the cause for our lag in this very important economic indicator?" Voznesenskiy notes that in "some respects the situation is improving. For example, industrial labor productivity in our country in 1960 amounted to 44 percent of that in America, whereas in 1982, it was more than 55 percent. In agriculture, however, and overall (in terms of the indicator for public-sector labor productivity), there really has been no noticeable improvement in comparison with the United States, if we examine the statistics." He goes on to note that this was the result of excessive use of manual labor in some branches of the economy. In industry, he says, it amounts to 40 percent, and it is even greater in agriculture, construction, and cargo-handling work, adding that this problem can only be improved by accelerating and introducing scientific and technical progress. Voznesenskiy also lists various economic and organizational issues holding back improvements in labor productivity.

Turning to other letters, Voznesenskiy reads passages linking the need for fulfilling plan tasks with the grave world situation. A group of workers from Ekibastuz notes the need for every kopek to "serve the benefit of our state and its defense."

In conclusion Voznesenskiy discusses the mechanism to fulfill counter-plans, economic incentives the workers stand to gain from the increased norms, and adds that the subject of counter-plans will be handled in a future program.

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON STOCKRAISING TASKS

PM071047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing Livestock Unit Yield"]

[Text] The stars are still twinkling in the cold night sky, but the working day is already beginning in the livestock units. Millions of milkmaids, swineherders, shepherds, and poultry raisers are performing their labor vigil there, striving to provide the country with more livestock products.

There have been tangible improvements in the countryside, including in the stockraising sphere, thanks to measures of the agrarian sector of our country. Agricultural workers overfulfilled the state plan for purchases of livestock products last year. Procurement centers received 9 percent more milk, livestock, and poultry and 4 percent more eggs and wool than in 1982. Livestock numbers and productivity increased. Thousands of collectives distinguished themselves in all-union competition. Rural workers in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia secured substantial increases in meat and milk production.

It is important now to consolidate what has been achieved and to increase production still further. The potential for this exists. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes have a reliable feed base and sufficient livestock and material resources to successfully fulfill this year's plans and pledges. It all depends on making correct use of them on every farm and livestock unit. The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum materials and the recently adopted Central Committee Resolution "On the Work of the Glazunovskiy Party Raykom in Orel Oblast in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum Decisions" require better use to be made of the potential created in the countryside and of resources. Local party organizations and workers at all levels of the country's agro-industrial complex are called on to launch an active campaign to increase economic efficiency and labor productivity.

Stockraisers have considerable reserves and potential for improving qualitative indicators. Especially now, during the overwintering of livestock, it is essential above all to ensure the skillful and thrifty use of feed and to employ modern methods of feed preparation. For example, special processing of straw makes it possible to obtain more than 1 quintal of milk extra per ton of feed. The correct use of concentrates produces a large saving. It is important to ensure that rations are balanced. Too much feed is being used because it lacks sufficient protein. To eliminate such waste, advanced farms have organized the preparation of various compounds, granules, and feed pellets. It is also necessary to improve the crop structure by the addition of high-protein crops. A lot also depends on the collectives of enterprises in the mixed feed, microbiological, medical, and chemical industries. They must increase the output and improve the quality of the feed additives that livestock units need.

Herd reproduction and the rearing of young animals are among stockraisers' urgent concerns. Here, too, success depends primarily on the skillful organization of work on livestock units and on each worker's conscientious attitude. But this approach has not been ensured everywhere, hence there have been varied results. For example, a considerable number of farms in Smolensk, Amur, and Kokchetav Oblasts have had a substantial shortfall in the number of calves, piglets, and lambs produced. Meanwhile there are kolkhozes and sovkhozes, for example in Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, and some other oblasts, that have reduced losses to a minimum. And it is not a question of special conditions or of major investments. They only need the correct animal husbandry and veterinary treatment and the strict observance of livestock maintenance regimes.

The intensification of stockraising is inconceivable without well-ordered breeding work. A breeding network has been set up in the country which ensures the planned replenishment of pedigree herds. There are quite a few livestock units in this country which produce 5,000-7,000 kg of milk per cow each year. Stockraisers have been obtaining high weight gains from livestock being fattened and considerable quantities of wool. But there are also farms which take little care in improving the productive qualities of animals. Thus many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Dagestan ASSR and Chita and Astrakhan Oblasts have been settling for yields of 1,600-1,700 kg of milk per cow and producing lightweight livestock. This cannot be tolerated. Increasing the productiveness of livestock units is the main avenue in the development of stockraising. If, for example, the live weight of bullocks being fattened could be increased to 400-450 kg everywhere, it would be possible to obtain more than 1 million tons more beef in a year across the country as a whole.

"More output with less expenditure" that is the goal that many advanced collectives in the country have set themselves in response to the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions. Party committees, Soviets, and trade union and Komsomol organizations are called on to actively support this good initiative. What does an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity mean in stockraising? It means a saving of work time costs equivalent to the production of millions of quintals of milk and hundreds of thousands of quintals of meat. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have resolved to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan target for handing over livestock output this year. Rayon and oblast agro-industrial association councils are required to give all-round assistance to this important venture.

The collective contract and the comprehensive introduction of the principles of autonomous financing are a powerful lever for stimulating the rural economy. It is also necessary to show constant concern in organizing the stockraisers' working day and to make broad use of the two-shift system [Dvukhsmenka"] and the flow-shop [potochnotsekhovoy] system of producing output. Progressive forms of production organization are still not being supported everywhere. Party, soviet, trade union, and agricultural organs everywhere must adopt the experience of advanced farms and persistently disseminate the best work examples.

All-union socialist competition among stockraisers is gathering pace during the overwintering of livestock. The duty of party organizations and all Communists is to give it even greater scope and to more actively support the creative search and profitable initiative of those who have been securing increased output with a reduced expenditure of resources and labor. It is important to ensure strict order, a high degree of discipline, and the right attitude to tasks in all areas. Herein lies the guarantee of new successes for livestock workers.

LATE JAN WEATHER, CROPS SITUATION DETAILED

PM071533 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Feb 84 p 3

[Agrometeorologist L. Litvinenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] On most of the USSR's European territory the temperature dropped sharply during the second half of the third 10-day period of January. The minimum air temperature in the southeast of the Northern Region, in some places in the east of the Central Region, and in most of the Volga-Vyatka, the Urals, and the northern half of the Volga Region was minus 25-34 degrees (and minus 30-40 degrees on the surface of the snow cover).

In western Estonia and Latvia, northern Lithuania, most of the Northern and Central Regions, the Northwest and Central Chernozem Regions, and Saratov and Volgograd Oblasts it fluctuated between minus 16 and minus 24 degrees, and in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and the Northern Caucasus between minus 2 and minus 9 degrees. The depth to which the ground was frozen increased byt in the main did not exceed 20-45 cm.

An appreciable amount of precipitation (11-20 mm) fell in most of the Baltic and Northwest Regions, Belorussia, the west of the Central and Central Chernozem Regions, the north and southwest of the Ukraine, and Moldavia.

On 31 January winter crop sowings north of the line linking Odessa, Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, Starobelsk, and Volgograd, were covered by snow. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, Belorussia, Lithuania, the southwest of the Central Region, and the west and southeast of the Central Chernozem Region the snow cover was not very deep (1-7 cm, and 8-10 cm in places). However, there were no severe frosts in this territory. The wintering of sowings proceeded without problems. The minimum soil temperature at winter grain crop tillering-node and grass-root depths was minus 1-5 degrees. On the remainder of the USSR's European territory where severe frosts were recorded, the winter crops and perennial grasses were under a snow cover 20-30-cm deep, while in the north of the territory it exceeded 40 cm, so that there was no frost damage to sowings in these areas.

In Siberia and Kazakhstan the weather was cold. The average air temperature for the 10-day period in Tyumen, Omsk, Irkutsk, and Chita Oblasts, the south of the Buryat ASSR, and also in North Kazakhstan, Kochetav, Guryev, and Mangyshlak Oblasts, was close to the average.

Precipitation in Siberia did not exceed 5 mm. Over most of Kazakhstan there was no precipitation at all. The snow-cover borderline passed through the north of Guryev Oblast, the south of Aktyubinsk and Kzyl-Orda Oblasts, and the central rayons of Chimkent Oblast. In most of West Siberia winter crops were under a snow cover sufficient to protect them against the harmful effects of frost.

In south oblasts of Kazakhstan winter crops are under only a slight snow cover and therefore the considerable night frosts which were recorded (down to minus 30 degrees) affected winter wheat sowings unfavorably.

In Central Asia, with the exception of Tajikistan, cold weather for this area prevailed. Minimum temperatures dropped to minus 18 degrees in places, and to minus 30 degrees in Kirghizia. Precipitation in southern Turkmenia and in Tajikistan was insignificant. The snow cover in Kirghizia and Krasnovodsk Oblast is 1-10 cm deep, and there is no snow at all in the rest of the territory.

COMPARISON OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION MEETING

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 24 January front pages a report entitled "Agro-Industrial Associations' Talks" on a meeting of the agro-industrial commission. This report has been compared with the IZVESTIYA 25 January version, published on 31 January on page T 4 of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

First paragraph, line two in SELSKAYA ZHIZN reads...heard reports by Yu.A. Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; N.I. Kalmyk, RSFSR deputy minister of procurements; and B.P. Martynov, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture, on measures being...(supplying officials' names)

Paragraph two, line two reads:...more organized way. On Ukrainian farms around 90 percent of the tested spring grain and pulse seeds in Chuvash ASSR, Krasnodar Kray and Belgorod, Voronezh, Saratov, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and a number of other RSFSR oblasts, krays, and republics is almost complete.

As the discussion...(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph three, last line reads:...with nonregionalized seeds. Operations to exchange substandard seeds are poorly organized on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in West Siberia, East Siberia and Urals economic regions. Work to ensure that the seeds are in excellent condition for sowing is not being done fast enough at a number of grain reception centers.

The commission took....(supplying additional passage)

Paragraph four, line two reads:...effect that they will take urgent measures to...(rewording)

Paragraph four, last line reads:...all agricultural crops. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, and the Ministry of Railways were instructed to speed up the exchange and delivery of seeds to consumers, with special emphasis being placed on prompt supplies to farms in the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. Agro-industrial associations are instructed to ensure the treatment of all seed material against pests and diseases and also the coating and water-proofing of corn and other seeds on an extensive scale.

By way of...(adding additional passage)

Last paragraph on page T 4, last line reads:...inland reservoirs. USSR Minister of the Fish Industry V.M. Kamentsev reported on the work...(supplying speaker's name and rewording.)

CONTROL CENTER OFFICIAL ON SALYUT SCHEDULE

LD051232 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] The coming space expedition on the Salyut station, scheduled for the nearest future, will have broader possibilities for research than any of the previous ones. This was said by a spokesman for the Flight Control Center in a Radio Moscow interview. He recalled that a large amount of instruments was delivered to the orbital station last year while the additional solar batteries installed on the station have increased its power potential.

As the spokesman underlined, Soviet studies in space will retain their peaceful nature.

TASHKENT SPACE LINK WITH MOSCOW ESTABLISHED

PM251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[Text] The space communications station located near Tashkent guarantees high-quality transmission of Central Television programs and radio broadcasts, as well as reliable telephone communications.

Thousands of telephone conversations can be carried simultaneously along the station's airwaves. A special space communications link has been established between the Central Asian republic's capital and Moscow. The station's work is carried out by means of satellites.

MOSCOW TESTING TV SIGNALS VIA FIBER-OPTIC CABLES

LD061529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Practical tests have begun in Moscow of a new system for transmitting television signals. As RUDE PRAVO's Moscow correspondent writes in today's issue of that paper, the system involves transmitting signals via special fiber-optic cables, which have a considerably greater capacity and result in lower energy losses than the existing co-axial cables.

The basis of the system is a low-capacity laser which generates a beam of light rays, on to which the television signal is modulated. The modulated rays are then fed into cables, and the signal is thus carried to TV viewers' homes. This promising and cheap form of cable TV is expected to be introduced also in Kiev, Voronezh, Ulyanovsk, Gorky, and Riga.

ANDROPOV SIGNS PROMOTION DECREE FOR GEN YAZOV

PM071242 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Award of the Military Title of Army General to Colonel General D.T. Yazov the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees:

That Col Gen Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov be awarded the title of army general.

Yu. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Moscow, The Kremlin, 6 February 1984

MILITARY NEWSMEN DISCUSS ELECTION COVERAGE

PM301339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Conference of Military Press Workers"]

[Text] A conference of chief editors of central military press organs and also leaders of a number of district newspapers has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate to discuss the question of coverage of the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. Reports were heard from Colonel V. Kholodkov, responsible editor of the Belorussian Military District newspaper VO SLAVU RODINY; Colonel G. Gubanov, responsible editor of the Moscow Air Defense District newspaper NA BOYEVOM POSTU, and other comrades.

It was pointed out at the conference that the military press is doing considerable work in the election campaign and giving great assistance to commanders, political organs, and the party and Komsomol aktiv in organizational and propaganda work. Articles shedding light on the basic provisions of the USSR constitution and the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and on the organization of election work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Party Organizations' Tasks in Connection with the Preparations for and the Holding of the Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation" are published in the pages of newspapers and journals.

At the same time, in the work of certain military press organs, insufficiently wide coverage is still being given to socialist democracy, the Soviet people's constitutional rights and duties, and the changes which have occurred in the life of the Soviet people during the period between elections. Insufficient attention is devoted to illuminating the practice of agitprop work among the troops and showing diverse forms of verbal agitation and propaganda and progressive experience in the activities of cultural enlightenment establishments, agitation centers, and agitation teams.

It was pointed out at the conference that in-depth propaganda of the USSR Constitution, the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches must constitute the chief substance of election articles. It is necessary to actively expose imperialism's reactionary essence and antipopular bourgeois democracy and to show the numerous violations of the working person's rights in capitalist countries.

Special attention must be devoted to fostering in servicemen high responsibility for fulfilling their constitutional duties in defending the socialist homeland, enhancing political vigilance, and resolving tasks of combat readiness.

The conference was addressed by Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.